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The FRONT PAGE

Ontario's Liquor Bill Promises Well

Premier Ferguson's liquor policy, now embodied in a bill just introduced in the Ontario Legislature, was that Government control should be placed in the hands of "a strong, capable and highly efficient Control Board, commanding public confidence in such a high degree as to restore respect for the law and make its operation effective". That the Ontario Premier meant what he said was made abundantly evident when the names of the new Government Control Board were announced some weeks ago, and the Bill "to regulate and control the sale of liquor in Ontario", which displaces the 11-year-old Ontario Temperance Act, shows that its action in appointing men commanding public respect is to be further reinforced by giving them wide powers to administrate the act without interference from Courts or Government.

Premier Ferguson says that success of the new policy must depend on "wise and efficient administration" rather than statutory enactments. It really depends on both, moving equally and harmoniously in harness. The present bill shows every disposition to abstain from hampering the administrators with vexatious details, but sets forth the broad principles on which the new policy will be conducted. For example, the Board is charged with all administrative powers so long as it does not establish stores in local option areas or Canada Temperance Act areas.

The whole responsibility for making a success of the Bill does not rest on the Board, however. The teeth in the Act are the clauses which state that prosecutions are to be conducted by the Attorney-General and that any person found selling liquor will be imprisoned for the first offence. If the Attorney-General gives strong and whole-hearted support to the Board by waging war on the bootlegger the fear of prison will be a powerful aid in rooting out this evil. To prevent possible injustice ONE appeal is allowed to a County judge.

It is likely that experience with the actual administration will suggest changes in detail in the Bill now before the Legislature, but only actual experience will be conclusive in showing what amendments should be made. The working of the system of requiring residents of Ontario to take out annual permits to drink will be closely observed as many will probably feel that the State is here committing a trespass on the rights to privacy of the citizen in sumptuary matters. The system of giving special permits to Doctors and Dentists and (for sacramental purposes) to Ministers of the Gospel comes under another category and will meet with general acceptance. It is also an integral part of the policy that no liquor may be consumed in a public place, but only in the residence or temporary home of the purchaser. The placing of a Board official in every brewery warehouse is also a necessary incident to administrative efficiency and the better limiting of possible supplies to bootleggers.

Altogether the Bill embodies a real, statesmanlike attempt to deal directly and effectively with the matter of regulating and controlling the sale of liquor. The objections of hotel-keepers that this bill will put out of their control the drinking by guests while denying the hotels any profits from the sale, deserve further consideration before the Bill is finally passed.

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A Common Foe of Mankind

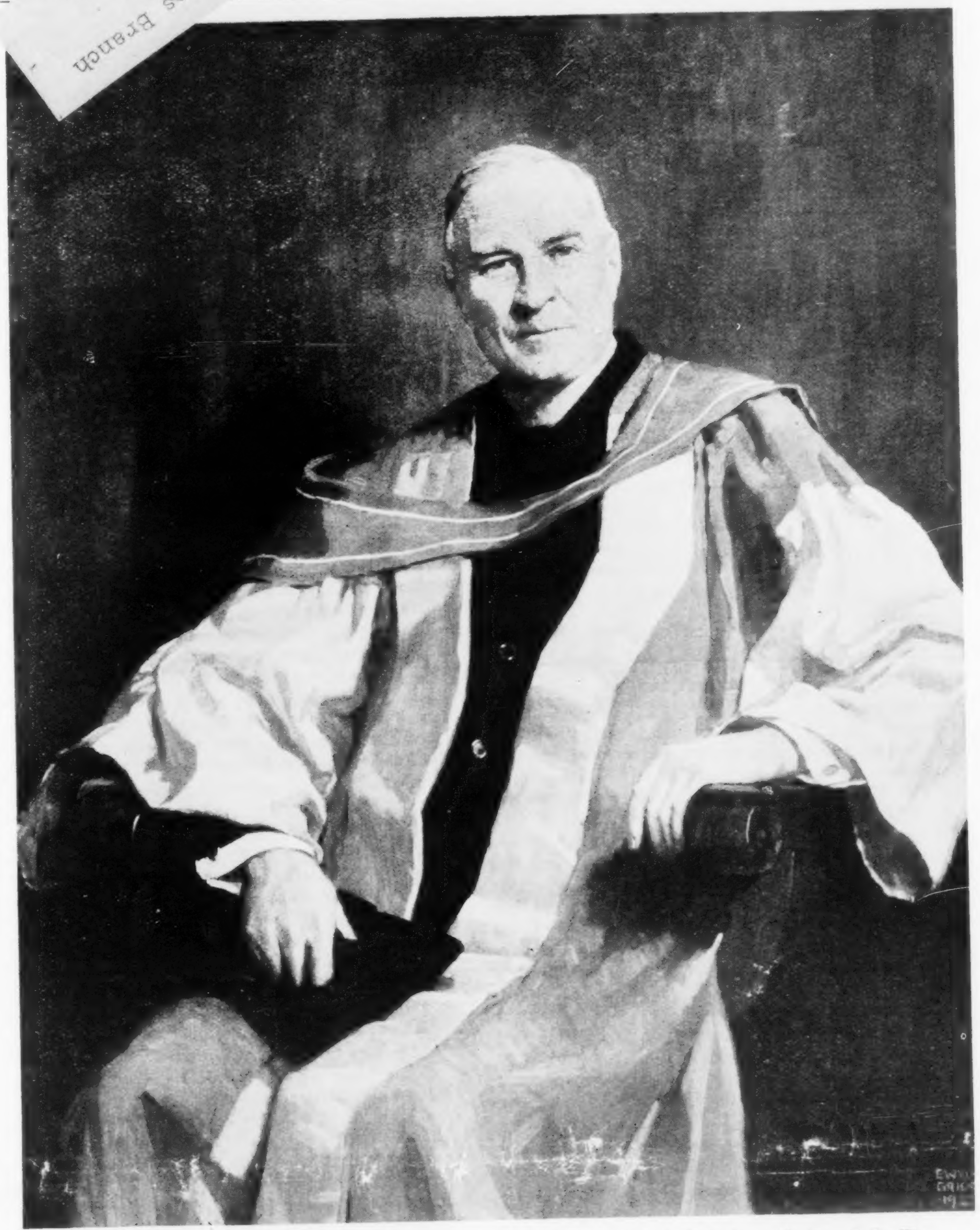
While the various nations of mankind are engrossed in their eternal struggle for supremacy over one another, a few lone scientists are waging war with an implacable enemy of all mankind, a common foe that may yet do what the League of Nations may fail to do, unite the peoples of the world by the menace of its increasing depradations on human life and property. It is mentally disturbing to realize that the world is better adapted to insect than to human life and that therefore the insects are quite justified in endeavoring to supplant us as the rulers of this uncertain little sphere. And that is exactly what they are trying to do every second of the day and it is only of late years that scientists have begun to learn of the extent and ramifications of their campaign. In the Scientific American, Dr. L. O. Howard, of the United States Bureau of Entomology discusses the gravity of this question:

"The world is fast coming to take a broader and more serious view of the importance of injurious insects. With our farming methods we are giving insects certain chances that they have never had before. And every new method invented to increase rapidity of locomotion helps to spread dangerous insects from one country to another.

"Had we not grown cotton over such great areas and in just the way that we have grown it for years, the boll-weevil would still be a rather rare insect breeding in the bolls of the cotton plant in portions of Central America instead of costing our planters three hundred millions of dollars a year. A modification of plantation practice would have delayed greatly the spread of this notorious pest."

Dr. Howard goes on to remark that down to the present time chemical and mechanical methods mainly have been utilized in combating the pests. While greater efficiency has been developed in such departments as the spraying of crops with insecticides and dusting them with poisons, as a result of the development of research into the actual relationship of plants and parasitic life, scientists are now turning their attentions to the employment of "natural" means to exterminate the insects. "With imported pests," says Dr. Howard, "and the majority of our principal insect pests are of foreign origin, we are trying to bring about the natural balance by importing insect enemies.

"The U. S. Department of Agriculture has its experts working in different parts of Europe, in North Africa, and in Japan, China, and India, searching for and studying the parasites of several of our imported pests, notably the gipsy moth, the European cornborer and the Japanese beetle. With the enemies of the gipsy moth, reasonable success has already been reached. With the other work we have not as yet reached conclusions of any great value; but a few parasites of the European corn-borer have been brought over, and these may alleviate to some extent the great damage to corn which threatens us as soon as this destructive creature enters the great corn belt of the West."



THE HON. AND REV. CANON CODY, M.A., D.D., LL.D.

From the oil painting by E. Wyly Grier, R. C. A., now on view at the Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists at the Art Gallery, Toronto, Ontario. This portrait was presented to Dr. Cody by the congregation of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, as a mark of appreciation of the honor done to him and to his church when he was chosen to preach the sermon at the opening of the English-speaking service at the seventh Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1926.

It has been estimated that the annual loss of the United States through the activity of insects is over two billion dollars annually. The figures apply only to that one country and yet they are stupendous. The elimination of such a waste of human effort depends upon the amount of activity man will direct toward the extermination of the responsible insect pests and as Dr. Howard points out, such an achievement will demand the entire co-ordinated effort of every branch of science. It is a matter to which the Governments of the various nations cannot give too much attention.

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Law System Promotes Crime

In a recent address at Chicago, Dr. Andrew A. Bruce, Professor of Law at Northwestern University of Chicago and formerly Chief Justice of North Dakota, analyzed the crime situation in the United States. First of all Prof. Bruce, who has made crime surveys in several American cities, was at pains to show that while Chicago bears a bad name for the high percentage of crimes of violence within its borders, there is no more crime in that city than in Los Angeles, Memphis, Kansas City or St. Louis. This may be solacing to Chicago, but it is inferentially a sad arraignment of the country as a whole.

Prof. Bruce expressed a personal resentment at the charge made by the British and Canadian press, and often by United States speakers and publicists also, that his country is the most lawless among the civilized nations. The charge was made, he said, without consideration of the peculiar problems which confront cosmopolitan America in comparison with one-race countries like France and England. Incidentally he overlooked the fact that Canada with its very low crime record is in many of its sections as cosmopolitan also. But nevertheless he said many wise things in the course of his address.

He stated as an expert that there was much exaggeration in statistics, but would not dispute the fact that there are more crimes of violence in the United States than in England and many other countries. "The need to-day," he said, "is to face our democracy and the problems it presents. Especially is our democracy inefficient in the administration of our criminal law." He pointed out that with an elected judiciary, and frequent elections, judges must beg at primaries for the votes of the criminal classes they are supposed to control. Police, while not elected, owe jobs and preferment to politicians who in turn owe their positions to the support of the lawless and criminal classes.

On the other hand in England judges are appointed for life and the police responsible only to the central government. They are thus absolutely independent of the criminals they are called upon to control. The curse of the American system of criminal law, said Prof. Bruce, is the spoils system in politics, in which the votes of the underworld count for as much as the votes of the upper world. Owing to short tenure of authority, law officers are looked upon as servants and inferiors rather than as the agents of a superior government. In these declarations Prof. Bruce is borne out by Sir Basil Thompson, the former head of Scotland Yard, who in his last tour of America said that if England had the same system of criminal administration as prevailed in the United States crime records there would be equally high.

Prof. Bruce's references to the problems of detection in America as compared with other countries were most interesting. The percentage of motor cars to the population is much higher on this continent than elsewhere and provides greater facilities for escape. In England if a crook does escape by motor car he soon runs into the sea or if he attempts to escape by water finds himself quickly blocked at a foreign port by a demand for a passport. In America the crook has a whole continent to wander over and different state jurisdictions to assist him in delay if apprehended. The remedies Prof. Bruce proposed were central identification bureaus and state constabularies on the lines of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Prof. Bruce has also discovered that crimes of violence are peculiar to certain races. In Memphis Tennessee, where he recently made a crime survey, he found that although negroes represent only 40 per cent of the population, 85 per cent. of the murders occur among them. In 1925 homicides in Chicago totalled 456. Of these 166 occurred among the negro population and 92 among the Italians and Sicilians. These races are a fragmentary part of Chicago's vast population, but they accounted for considerably more than half the homicides. The misfortune of the situation appears to be that much as the less sanguinary elements in the large United States centres would like to clean up present conditions the prevailing system, root and branch, handicaps all efforts in that direction.

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Uncle Sam's Railway Problems

Much attention is being attracted in the United States these days by a bill, introduced in the last days of the congress which expired on March 4th, to provide a method for consolidating the railroads of the United States into regional groups. Some years ago the Interstate Commerce Commission sketched out a plan for consolidation, but this has not commended itself to the railway world and the bill now referred to is the latest proposal made to overcome the difficulties which have stood in the way of American railway re-organization. The bill does not contain compulsory features. No consolidation will be required if it is not sanctioned by a majority of all the security holders of the railways concerned. One feature is intended to overcome the provision of the federal anti-trust laws against combinations, while another would prevent state laws affecting combinations from interfering with the fulfilment of the consolidation scheme.

A clause has been put in the bill by the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives which provides that the capital stock and bonds at par of the consolidated company shall not exceed the actual value of the consolidated properties. This phase of the matter was emphasized in an interview given by Representative Homer Hoch of Kansas, who took an active part in framing this legislation. "My chief interest in this matter," said Mr. Hoch, "has been to secure provisions in the bill which will insure protection of the public interest as the first requirement before any consolidations are authorized, which will prevent improper valuations from being brought about through consolidations, with their resulting burden on the public, which will in every way possible prevent over-capitalization and improper financing, and which will preserve the so-called weak lines that may be necessary to the sections which they serve."

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Canada's Basis for Rate-Fixing

It is satisfactory to compare conditions in Canada in regard to railway capitalization with the acute position which this problem occupies in the United States. In the United States the question of over-capitalization has long agitated the public in its bearing on railway rates. In this country the railway commission has been able to steer clear of this difficulty and concentrate its attention upon other phases of the rate problem which are quite complicated enough to absorb its energies.

It is true that the Canadian National Railways are over-capitalized; but the capital value of these properties carried in the annual report has not played any part in the fixing of rates by the Board of Railway Commissioners. During the equalization case now before the board, a statement of its investment was put forward by the Canadian Pacific Railway as an indication of the low rate which it is earning on its property. This figure, which at the end of 1925 was $939,849,107, it was noticeable, has not been challenged by any of the opposing counsel. It is generally conceded, indeed, that this estimate of the value of the C. P. R. properties is conservative to a considerable degree.

In these circumstances it appears that the Canadian public is much more fortunate than that of the United States in being in no danger of suffering in freight charges under the burden of over-capitalization. For this favorable position some of the credit is due to the railway commission which has persistently refused to tie itself down to any system of cost accounting as the basis for making railway rates. Another element is undoubtedly the low capital charges at which the Canadian Pacific Railway was constructed. The conservative financing of this corporation has given the Dominion a rate-making factor which has undoubtedly been active in keeping rates lower than if they were based upon the requirements of other railways in the country.

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Too Much Lawrence of Arabia

That section of the reading public which has not forgotten the great war altogether must be getting rather tired of "Lawrence of Arabia" and his diligent press agent, Lowell Thomas, formerly of Chicago. Mr. Thomas's nose is rather out of joint just now because the redoubtable George Bernard Shaw has taken a hand in the game of publicity for Col. Lawrence, and has gone so far as to say that if it were not for "The Military" another Blenheim would have been built for Lawrence. To those who are a bit shaky on English history it may be said that Blenheim was built over 200 years ago for the first Duke of Marlborough. Some military historians are inclined to think the latter the greatest general who ever lived, since with mixed forces he carried the British flag to victory across Europe as far as the Danube. In the great war Col. Lawrence assisted Gen. Allenby to achieve victory for the Allies in the "near East" by his remarkable ability to win the Arabs to the allied cause. But to argue that the war was won in Arabia or in Palestine is to talk nonsense. That modest man, General Allenby, who was his superior officer, and without whose judgment and cooperation Lawrence's dash and daring would have been fruitless, has made no such claim.

To-day it is assumed that Lawrence not only "won the war" but should dictate British policy in the near East. As a matter of fact the British Empire produced many such resourceful men as Lawrence who have not received nearly so much advertising. His rise from a job as a military draughtsman at Cairo to that of a brilliant organizer of irregular troops in Arabia is full of romance and creditable to himself; but what about our own Sir Arthur Currie? Sir Arthur walked out of a real estate office in Vancouver to become one of the really great commanders of the war, under fighting conditions much more difficult than any Lawrence had to face. And Currie is but one of many men of British blood who in the sifting processes of the conflict proved themselves marvellously resourceful captains and organizers of human effort and courage.

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Mr. Ferguson's Fraternal Message

There has been much favorable comment in the Province of Quebec with respect to a fraternal message given to "La Presse" (Montreal), the chief French-language newspaper of Canada, by Hon. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario. No man is more fully entitled to be regarded as the spokesman of Ontario, not merely in an official, but a personal sense, and he will find few in disagreement with him.

Mr. Ferguson expresses the deep-rooted conviction that the harmonious development of Canada depends on mutually helpful relations between Ontario and Quebec and recalls the fundamental principles of the Confederation agreement, which he thinks, have been steadily adhered to without possibility of misgiving or misunderstanding in either province. He goes on to say:

"If the knowledge of their history and aspirations had not disposed Canadians to an appreciative attitude towards each other confederation would long since have proven a failure, for it would not have stood the strain of the various trials through which we have successfully passed. That is why I feel very earnestly indeed how essential it is that as Canadians we should all know more of each other, and of our destiny under the will of Providence.

"Confederation is based upon mutual respect, confidence and co-operation among the people of this great Dominion. For my part, I regard the Act of Confederation as a very sacred compact between all the peoples of Canada. It is a treaty in fact which I do not believe can be departed from, or in any way altered, without concurrence of the Governments and legislatures constituting the will of the people of all the provinces in Confederation.

"On this question I believe the people of Ontario stand side by side with their fellow Canadians of the Province of Quebec, and with those of every other province of the Dominion. The accomplishment of Confederation was not an ordinary achievement. It demanded from men of opposing views and associations the sinking of differences for the benefit of the new Dominion. They had not only to do this themselves; they had to inculcate the same ideals into many minds swayed by those definite and pressing issues and problems of Government by which the two races were at times separated and sometimes united.

"My belief is that the future of Canada will far exceed anything we can imagine at the present time, provided always the two races that have contributed so gloriously in the past of their zeal and devotion to high principle stand together in continuing the faith, the work and the virtues of the Fathers of Confederation. Knowing as I do the attitude of the Canadian people of both French and English origin, I have no anxiety for one race or for the other, but am convinced that in the present generation and through coming generations they will prove steadfast trustees of a priceless heritage. Above all they will be Canadians; zealous of their freedom and liberties, and proud of the position of Canada in the great British Empire."

It is the belief of SATURDAY NIGHT that any misunderstandings with regard to each other that exist in either Ontario or Quebec, are due to the misrepresentations of the lower order of politicians and journalists, who get their subsistence by appealing to racial and local prejudices. Neither province is free of this type of pest and such words as these from the Prime Minister of Ontario may serve a curative purpose.

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Montreal Council's Good Bargain

The more the question of the acquisition by the city of Montreal of the Montreal Water and Power Company's property is ventilated and discussed, the less explicable, on any reasonable business-like grounds, does the deal appear. The price to be paid, if the deal goes through, is $14,000,000, made up as follows: For the stock, $8,418,486; for the bonds, $5,558,514. Yet this self-same stock the city contemplated buying from the company, in 1914, at the very different price of $1,020,000, and even this figure was then declared by Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, ex-city commissioner, in an open letter bearing date the 15th February of that year, to be "sufficiently important to warrant the closest scrutiny of the taxpayers of the city of Montreal before any final decision is reached." The bonds, naturally, have not appreciated in value, so that the city is now to pay $8,418,486 for stock for which Mr. Wanklyn, ex-city Commissioner, — supported by expert opinion—considered, in 1914, a figure of $1,020,000 to be such as to "warrant the closest scrutiny." For downright "whole-hogging" inflation this "good bargain" must pretty well hang up a record.

Facts such as the foregoing have had a potent effect on the public mind. But, at the moment of writing, the majority of the council seem disposed to ratify the purchase at $14,000,000. At a special meeting of the Council, held on the 11th March, there was a good deal of "sound and fury," and the Montreal Board of Trade and the press were challenged to "call us thieves, call us any names they like." A motion to delay the decision for three months was voted down as were several other motions. One to close the deal was hoisted on a call of "next meeting." One in favor of an open arbitration was ruled out of order by Mayor Mederic Martin, who also stated that a three-quarters vote of the council would be requisite to overthrow the original decision to buy at $14,000,000. Finally, the debate was postponed until the 14th March.

But, though the council may likely decide to ratify the purchase at $14,000,000, there will be no satisfying business opinion that this deal, carried through so hurriedly and with such secrecy, is a profitable investment. The property was sold a few weeks ago for $9,500,000. It is now being sold again—this time to the city—for $14,000,000. The city has been "[illegible]"—and to whom does the profit go? To men of high financial and social standing, if one is to believe the common talk of the club and the market-place. If the deal goes through, they should be able to afford to rest on their laurels for a while. Incidentally that is what many of the pipes appertaining to their fine bargain will have to do. For a large proportion of these are said to be old and not up to active service or the standard required to stand much longer the pressure to which they will be exposed.

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Maritime Hopes and Fears

Ottawa is certainly the cynosure of Maritime eyes just now, and (if it were possible to stretch the metaphor that far) one might well add of Maritime ears as well. What of the Duncan report? How far is it in contemplation to implement that document by legislation? This is what the Maritimes are "wanting to know, you know." And the fact that their curiosity is likely soon to be gratified—for Premier King is expected to make an announcement on the subject right away—is only serving to accentuate the tense anxiety of the Provinces down by the rolling sea.

If it does not look good to Maritime eyes, or sound good to Maritime ears, there will be an interval for "alarums and excursions"—to say nothing of Ottawa-bound delegations and deputations. And one may be sure that, of these, if the necessity arises—and quite likely whether it arises or not—there will be no lack.

It is believed, down by the sea, that the Cabinet, after prolonged consideration of the matter, has made the startling and original discovery that the question of the Duncan report and its implementation is one that almost literally, bristles with difficulties. Among these latter, one of the most bristling is the subject of railway rates. The proposal for a twenty per cent. reduction of such rates as far west as Levis is arousing not a little opposition, the contention of its opponents being that such reduced rates would have a highly detrimental effect on some lines in Quebec to which this concession would not be extended. This railway rate question is really the source and centre of the trouble inherent in any legislation intended to placate Maritime sentiment. Maritime opinion is rigid—indeed, frigidly rigid—on the subject. It is believed that the coal industry of the Maritimes will be aided by Government assistance to coking plants, and the hope is also entertained—though with less confidence—that their steel industry may also be assisted by the establishment of bounties for steel. Further, it is expected that there will be an increase in the subsidy to the three Maritime provinces. And, though this would be sure to give rise to a demand from the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia for readjustments of payments to them, it would obviously be only temporary, inasmuch as an inter-Provincial conference for the consideration of the revision of Provincial subsidies, and, in fact, of all outstanding questions between the Federal and the various Provincial Governments, is to be held after the present session of Parliament and in the course of this year.

PREMIER AND ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

A group taken on the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, when the Prime Minister of Great Britain opened the new Headquarters of the English-Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, Charles Street, Berkeley Square. Left to right: (front row) Lady Bryce, Mrs. A. B. Houghton (wife of the U.S. Ambassador), Mrs. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton; (back row) Mr. Alanson B. Houghton (U.S. Ambassador), Earl Balfour, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Marquis of Reading, and Mr. C. C. Goodrich (Nat. Treas. of the English-Speaking Union of the U.S.).

Mr. Forke's Lucky Smile

Story of One Cabinet Minister Whose Face Was His Fortune

By V. M. Kipp

ROBERT FORKE of Pipestone, Manitoba, is Minister of Immigration in the cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie King, because he smiles easily, because of his aspect of bland benevolence and his utter lack of personal enemies. This statement is capable of ready proof. To-day he is one of His Majesty's advisers in Canada for the reason that T. A. Crerar chose him as nominal head of the Progressive party in the days when the Progressives were a more formidable force than in this time. And Mr. Crerar selected Forke of Pipestone strictly because of his negative qualities—he was safe, he was about as radical as the Archbishop of Canterbury, he had no ambitions worth mentioning, and he was content to let the Progressive party seek its own level without too much guidance or interference. Mr. Forke held the leadership of a Party, which defections and elections reduced to a Group, because of those same qualities, and in the fullness of time that leadership carried him automatically into a portfolio. It is a simple story, but all the gods of the Scotch must have guarded the fortunes of the Honorable Member for Brandon.

The Progressive party just missed greatness. It was born of post-war discontent in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, and disintegrated largely through lack of the right leadership at a critical time, which was during and after the general election of 1921. Crerar had been a member of the Union Government, but he was not a politician and had no fondness for public life. He was—and is—a very able business man, trusted and respected. He sympathized with the unrest in the West he knows so well, and almost without conscious act on his part he found himself at the head of a third-party movement. The opportunity was there for changing the political history of Canada into new currents, but the leadership was lacking. A leader with more evangelical fervor and more organizing genius might have welded a party to serve as a nucleus for all the Liberal thought of the country. Crerar was not an evangelist. He had no organization and no party funds. He was a leader without authority, a driver without reins. Those for whom he purported to speak in Parliament were agreed only in the determination that there was something wrong with the scheme of things and that the farmers were not getting a square deal. They were individualists, and he was not the man to make of them a united and effective fighting force. Then the Alberta members, always more faithful to Henry W. Wood than to any nominal leader, began to make trouble, and Mr. Crerar undoubtedly saw clearly what would be the end of it all.

Shareholders of the United Grain Growers, Limited, of which Mr. Crerar is president, opportunely discovered that their chief was giving too much of his time to politics and he was faced with a dilemma which did not give him much concern. He could not afford to sacrifice his business career on a political altar which had nothing of promise and little of hope. He called his following together, tendered his resignation, and proposed Forke as his successor.

Forke, born in Scotland, had lived in Pipestone for many years. He had made a modest success as a farmer, and his public life had been confined to the reeveship of his township. He was a Liberal and a United Farmer, and when this new panacea for all national ills burst upon the wheat provinces he and all his neighbors became Progressives. The farmers, he agreed, were getting too little for their wheat and paying too much for their supplies. Something should be done about it, he agreed, and if calling himself a Progressive would help a bit he would call himself a Progressive. Particularly when his neighbors nominated him for the House of Commons, and he was elected on a wave of terrific enthusiasm.

So Bob Forke went to Ottawa. It is difficult to believe that he was excited about it. His was not the age nor the temperament for thrills. He was content that things should be done if they did not put him to too much trouble, or cause other people too much inconvenience. His benign kindness, his gentleness won him many friends. As a back bencher he spoke infrequently, and while he earned no laurels as a gladiator of debate he revealed the presence in his intellect of much hard, sound, Scotch common-sense.

Then he became leader of the Progressives, with no illusions whatever as to the extent of his authority. If he wanted to do any organizing he might do it—with his own money. He might speak in behalf of the group, but he never knew quite how many of the group were behind him. Actually he was "House leader" and he had no authority outside of it. Nationally-speaking, he was unknown. He seemed to be the typical back-bencher, the accidental and forlorn leader of a group which had no pride of ancestry nor hope of permanency.

Mr. Forke was consistent in one thing. He had been a Liberal, he was a Progressive, he was to be a Liberal-Progressive with the accent on "Liberal," but never had he desired or attempted to do anything seriously to imperil the chances of a Liberal government. Shrewdly enough he bargained with Mackenzie King for certain tariff concessions of particular interest in the West, and the elections proved their political wisdom. But always it was the olive branch he held out to the Government, and not the bludgeon. He knew, as a matter of fact, that the Progressives no longer had any formidable place as an independent party, and he seems to have felt that whatever of their platform he could secure by compromise was so much to the good when Mr. King had to go to the people again.

Then the election, and Mr. Forke out in the open as a King supporter. The Progressives, except in Alberta, were scattered to the four political winds. The Third Party movement was done—unless another national emergency should bring about its revival. Mr. Forke led the little band of tamed Progressives into full communion with the Liberal party and emerged with his portfolio.

And now the fortunate Mr. Forke, having smiled his way into the places of the great, has to demonstrate his own fitness for the post of Minister of Immigration. Fate can carry him no farther. With no special qualifications, he yet has many of the characteristics which go to make an admirable Minister, though never a brilliant one. He knows from personal experience what Canada can do for the humble settler who is willing to work, and for corroboration he need look no farther afield than to his colleague, the Minister of Railways. He is perfectly well aware of his own limitations, and he is not averse to seeking advice and—what is more important—to taking it. He is not likely to be led astray by visionary schemes. He has not the broad vision of a Clifford Sifton, whose tenure of the same portfolio is memorable, but he will make progress in his own way: slowly, cautiously, always sure the ground is firm before he advances. With his metaphorical feet firmly planted on his Pipestone farm, his head well below the clouds and his sense of humor retained the new Minister of Immigration should justify his appointment and the faith of his friends.

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A Word to Hon. Robert Forke

BY LUCIUS

DEAR Robert, seated there so calm and stately,
In sweet proximity to Mr. King,
And viewing the proceedings quite sedately
As if you did not worry o'er a thing,
Oh, can it be, Sir, you have quite forgotten
Those stirring days, when, blunderbuss in hand
(I really hope the subject's not "verboten")
You joined the horny-handed Farmer band?

Those days when you served under Mr. Crerar,
Your assets just a Scotch burr and a smile,
Not even as a helmsman or a steerer,
A simple member of the rank and file.
Those care-free days, dear Robert, gone for ever,
(Ah, if our fleeting joys could but remain)
When you were hardly looked upon as clever
But of the type that's known as "safe and sane."

So when Tom went to chase the elusive dollar,
They called you forth to tackle his old job,
You buckled on the harness, donned the collar,
And everybody murmured "Good luck Bob."
Your farm at Pipestone (Man.) you love so dearly
Your pigs and chickens all were left behind,
And though the new trail did not show up clearly
You cautiously began your path to find.

The love you bore for Willie was amazing,
You looked upon him with a father's eye,
His words and deeds you often fell to praising
And viewed his frequent errors with a sigh;
To you his geese were swans, his motives blameless,
He was Sir Galahad both night and day.
You shuddered when the Tories, bold and shameless,
Suggested that your idol's feet were clay.

Across the aisle you watched your gallant hero
Fighting to keep his grip upon the reins,
And when majorities fell close to zero,
You rallied your supporters from the plains;
One goal alone appeared to fill your vision,
One true desire (of this there is no doubt),
One noble task, one ultimate decision,
To keep dear Willie IN, and Arthur OUT.

And now your goal is gained, the quest is over,
You sit aloof among the wise and great,
To put it plainly, Robert, you're in clover,
And find yourself a Minister of State,
No little cloud appears upon your skies, Sir,
To mar the Indian Summer of your days,
But, Robert, it is well to keep your eyes, Sir,
Upon those restless chaps the U. F. A's.

One Must Express Oneself

By Hal Frank

PERHAPS it is because I am a rather timid and retiring soul, at any rate, I have allowed myself "to become moored in the backwaters of modern life". The expression in quotation marks is not mine, it is Esther's. Esther talked to me very seriously the other night. She said I wasn't "living". I told her I wished the Income Tax Office had that impression, but Esther said, don't be silly. What she meant, she continued, was that I wasn't "expressing myself". I said I never did in front of a lady. However, the purport of Esther's remarks was that at last, after all these years, man had found out why he was put here on the earth and that was, as you will now probably guess, to express himself. "The highest duty of any individual," said Esther, warmly, "is to express himself completely"—I regret the reiteration, but fault is really Esther's, she does reiterate so enthusiastically—"to develop his ego to the fullest degree by experiencing every experience and er, experiencing every experience!"

"I see," I said. "And how does one go about all this?" Esther looked at me helplessly.

"You must begin to LIVE!" she said, a trifle scornfully. "You must experience every.... I mean, you must not be trammelled by the chains of convention or let yourself get tangled up in the skein of silly old Tradition! You should do exactly what you want to do. If there is some emotion that you wish to feel, feel it and never mind what the World says. If there is something that you want, take it, no matter what the Consequences may be. Don't you see?"—concluded Esther somewhat exasperated. "You must begin to LIVE!"

"Go on," I said.

"For example," continued Esther rapidly, "suppose you wished to go to work to-morrow morning wearing purple socks. You, being you, would say on second thoughts, no I won't. Because nobody else would wear purple socks. And right there's the point. Of course they wouldn't, because they wouldn't be you! And you wouldn't be you either, if you didn't wear purple socks! Because you have a wish to wear purple socks, and if you don't wear purple socks you aren't expressing yourself. You are repressing yourself instead, and repression," said Esther, firmly, "is very, very bad. It does all sorts of things to your insides."

"Couldn't I express myself in dark blue socks?" I suggested meekly.

"No," said Esther, "because it wouldn't be you!"

"But, my dear," I said, "it would be I. I don't like purple socks!"

"Oh, goodness," sighed Esther, "I only used purple socks as an example. Hasn't there ever been anything you wanted to do that you were restrained from doing because of what the World might say?"

"Yes, indeed," I remarked thoughtfully. "I have often had the deep desire at concerts to seize tenors who sing falsetto by the scruff of their necks and kick them into next Wednesday."

"There, you see!" exclaimed Esther triumphantly. "And that's exactly what you should do, otherwise you are not expressing yourself, you are not revealing your ego."

"But, Esther," I protested, "I should promptly be arrested and thrown into gaol!"

"What of it? Think of the experience!"

"But," I pointed out, "how can one express oneself in gaol?"

"Easily," cried Esther scornfully. "You could write 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol' and everything!"

"Counting the days mostly," I said. "My period of reading, writing and that kind of arithmetic is past, my dear. However, I'll think over what you have told me."

And think it over I did, coming finally to the conclusion that perhaps there was something in what Esther said. After all, why shouldn't I do what I wanted in this world, instead of only the things I was sure everyone would approve of? My reason for restraining my desires wasn't particularly creditable to me. It was nothing more than fear, Fear of Public Opinion. I was surely Master of my Fate and Captain of my Soul,, and had therefore the inalienable Right to experience every experience and er, experience every experience!

And so the next morning I wore a big yellow chrysanthemum in my button-hole to work. I decided that if I was to express myself, I would say it with flowers. On the car I looked eagerly about to see if there were others besides myself who were revealing their ego. I noted quite a few, and it gave me quite a fraternal feeling: a man who snored beside me in the seat, a flapper in very short skirts,—indeed she seemed to be expressing herself almost completely,—another who powdered her nose and revivified her lips, and a woman with six children.

When I entered the office with the big yellow chrysanthemum in my button-hole, the staff took one look and arose and bowed. They evidently knew enough to appreciate one who had come into the Control of his Destiny. I acknowledged the courtesy and proceeded into my cubicle, whereto soon repaired the boss.

"What's the idea of the bouquet?" he asked, indicating my chrysanthemum.

"I am expressing myself, at last," I said. "I am revealing my ego."

"You are, eh?" He cried, looking me up and down. "You'd better not let a cop see you or you'll be arrested for indecent exposure."

⁂

AGAIN, perhaps because I am a timid and retiring soul, I have become moored in the backwaters of modern life. I no longer express myself and I don't want to. Indeed, I have become suspicious of the whole business. I have seen pianists at concerts tear up the key-board by the roots because one note was a millionth of a tone out; I have heard disordered-looking young poets recite their entire works; I have seen executives bawl out their hirelings because one of their pencils had a dull point, and I am suspicious. The more I see people expressing themselves, the more I come to believe that it is all a fake; that many of them do so not because they want to Defy Public Opinion and the World, but because they want to win the approval of such. And not having any real selves to express or egos to reveal, they have to fall back on the Synthetic! And Esther says there really may be something in what I say.

At any rate, I have become so sensitive on the subject, which may be of course, simply because of my Inferiority Complex, because I haven't the courage to express Myself, whatever the reason, I have an increasing desire on encountering anyone who is expressing himself to ask him while he's at it to express himself to Timbuctoo or some point further, if it is, south. Only I repress the desire, even if Esther says that Repression is very, very bad for one's insides.

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The Centenary of Guelph

Its Beginnings Under John Galt and William Dunlop in 1827

By William Lewis Edmonds

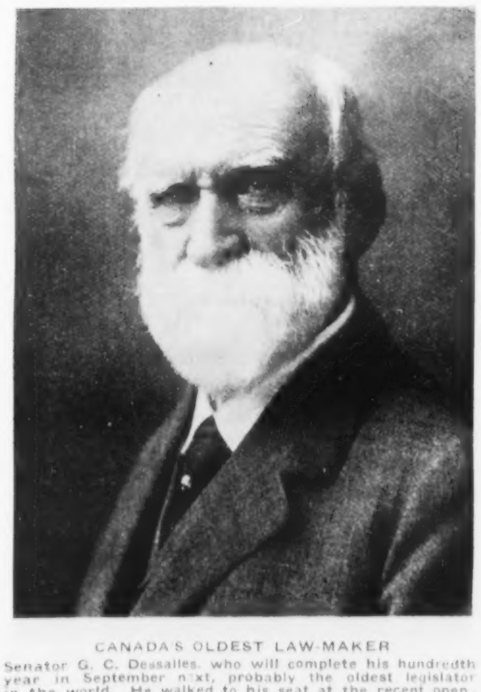
A CENTURY ago come April 23 two men set out from Shade's Mills, Upper Canada, to find their way on foot through the forest primeval to a point on the River Speed thirteen miles distant. As woodsmen they were without experience and, as was not unusual in those days, lost their way while traversing a forest trail that was none too well defined, while, to make matters worse, rain poured upon them through the then leafless tree-tops.

One of these men was John Galt, the Scottish novelist and father of Sir Alex. T. Galt, one of the fathers of Confederation. The other was Dr. William Dunlop, another Scot, who a decade later founded the Toronto Literary Club, wrote much about Canada, and from 1841 to 1846 represented Huron in the Legislature of the United provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Both were partners in the Canada Company, a British company that had obtained a grant of one million one hundred thousand acres of land near Lake Huron, known as the "Huron Tract," which was subsequently sold to settlers, most of whom were of the better class.

Owing to having strayed from the trail, it was the hour of sunset when, soaked to the skin, they reached their destination—a shanty that an Indian murderer had erected as a temporary place of refuge near the River Speed. Their mission, however, had nothing to do with the Indian. The shanty, being the only structure of any kind in that part of the forest primeval, was being merely made to serve as the place at which they were to meet other men, who were to assist them in the performance of a function that was not only entirely new, but that was in time destined to produce important results—the founding of the present city of Guelph.

Galt and Dunlop, as commissioners of the Canada Company, purposed establishing a town site where trees were then, and for a radius of many miles, the only shelters and Indians and wild animals the only inhabitants.

They were greeted on arrival by a roaring log fire, which the men awaiting them had started. Galt tried to dry his wet garments by standing in front of the fire, while Dunlop doffed his and adorned himself in blankets after the manner of the "poor Indian." Refreshments, both liquid and solid, were hastily partaken. And then the commissioners proceeded to perform the designed ceremony.



CANADA'S OLDEST LAW-MAKER
Senator G. C. Dessalles, who will complete his hundredth year in September next, probably the oldest legislator in the world. He walked to his seat at the recent opening of Parliament, and his handwriting is bold and firm. He has for decades been a prominent citizen of Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and was appointed to the Senate by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1907.

In the record which he made of the undertaking, Galt tells us: "It was consistent with my plan to invest our ceremony with a little mystery, the better to have it remembered. So intimating that the main body of the men were not to come, we walked to the brow of the neighboring rising ground." The initial part of the ceremony was the felling of a tree to indicate that the clearing of the site of the proposed town had begun, and a maple was selected as the first sacrificial offering. "Taking an axe from one of the woodmen" records Mr. Galt, "I struck the first stroke. To me at least the moment was impressive—and the silence of the wood that echoed to the sound was as the sigh of a solemn genius of the wilderness departing forever." Woodmen took up the task and soon "the tree fell with a crash of accumulating thunder, as if ancient nature was alarmed at the entrance of man into her innocent solitudes with his sorrows, his follies and his crimes." And then, we are told by the same authority, that Dr. Dunlop "pulled a flask of whiskey from his bosom, and we drank prosperity to the city of Guelph." And that is how the Guelph of to-day had its birth on St. George's Day a century ago, and which the citizens and erstwhile citizens of the "Royal City" are to celebrate with becoming ceremonies on April 23.

Social, economic and industrial conditions, when compared with those obtaining to-day, were then very crude. When the changes that have since taken place are taken into consideration and the history that has since been made, the ceremony that brought Guelph into being seems to have taken place in the very remote past. Upper Canada, then in existence about thirty-five years, had a population of only 170,000, while that of Toronto (then known as Muddy York) was less than two thousand. Great Britain has since had four new monarchs, and then, as now, a King George was on the throne. Upper Canada, in process of getting out of its swaddling clothes, had just decided to support its civil list from the funds of its own treasury, thereby relieving the British Government of the task. Construction of the first Welland canal was under way and an agitation was on foot to increase the depth of the St. Lawrence canals from four and a half feet to nine feet. And now, a century later, another new Welland canal is being built and the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals from fourteen to twenty-seven feet is being mooted—proof that history does sometimes repeat itself. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada was still a part of the Methodist Church of the United States, the apron strings that held it thereto not having been cut until the following year, while the Presbyterian Church was urging that it be permitted to participate in the benefits accruing from the Clergy Reserves. King's College, the predecessor of the University of Toronto, obtained its charter the same year that Guelph was founded. Down in Quebec the British Government was constructing, at a cost of thirty-five million dollars, the famous fortifications that now crown the brow of Cape Diamond, while in Upper Canada the same authority was building, at a cost of four millions, the Rideau canal. In the vicinity of Toronto, Indians were common, and on the banks of the Credit river, about a dozen miles distant, was a substantial community of the aborigines, to which Rev. Egerton Ryerson, who several years later became superintendent of schools for Upper Canada, was the year before Guelph was founded appointed missionary. There wasn't a mile of railway in the whole country until nearly a decade later, while the "Royal City" was in existence about a quarter of a century before it could boast of being on a railway line.

And yet, long ago as the founding of Guelph may seem to be, Adam Brown, the veteran citizen of Hamilton, who passed away a year or two ago, was at that time a little over one year old, while the embryo city had only been on its way sixteen years when Sir William Mulock, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, was born at Bondhead, north of Toronto.

Named as a city when it was born, many decades passed before Guelph became a city in the legal sense. But at no stage of its history was there any doubt as to its potential possibilities. In its situation the town site was both beautiful and commanding, while the soil in its vicinity, as time has demonstrated, was rich and fertile. It was this fact that induced the Ontario Government to purchase five hundred and fifty acres on the outskirts of the town over half a century ago for the establishment of a model farm, which is to-day known as the Provincial Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute, with seven hundred acres of land, a magnificent and imposing group of buildings, over seventy professors, and about seventeen hundred students. Guelph is noted as the centre of an excellent live stock and dairying district and is annually the site of the Provincial Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show.

A century after its foundation finds Guelph a city with a population of about twenty thousand, forty-five hundred homes, broad business streets, and bearing a general appearance of prosperous solidarity. As a manufacturing centre it is of much importance, the products of its factories having an annual value of about twenty million dollars, while close to four millions are paid out in salaries and wages. Automobile tires, motor cars, radiators, furnaces, boilers, engines, machinery, linens, carpets, pianos and malleable iron are among the products of the city's manufacturing plants.

During the few years that John Galt lived in Canada after driving the axe into the maple tree that was the first to fall in the clearing process he spent much of his time in Guelph, furthering its interests. After his return to Scotland, where he wrote the "Annals of the Parish"—the classic that is the crown of his literary fame—the embryo city of his creation was often in his mind. And who can tell, possibly his spirit may be mingling with the kindred spirits that will foregather in the "Royal City" on April 23 next to celebrate the first century of its advent.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1,937 Letters Gone Astray

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Dear Sir,—This is one of the 2,000 letters you will receive to-day to point out that Dr. Jonathan Goforth is not a Methodist nor a missionary of the United Church, but of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Yours truly,
JOHN BURGESS.

Toronto, Ont., March 10, 1927.

◆

Sunny Side of an Eon

THE bones of a woman presumably a million years old have been found in Asia. But you'll never get her to admit she is a day over a hundred thousand.—*Life*

LORD GLADSTONE WRITES ANOTHER LETTER
An earlier communication of his, refuting Capt. Peter Wright's slanders against his revered father, William Ewart Gladstone, provided an international sensation. Quite recently, following the trial in which Capt. Wright was utterly discredited, Lord Gladstone addressed another communication to him, the contents of which have not been disclosed.

The Passing Show

EVEN IN THAT DAY—

(A free translation of a free translation of a poem in the Chinese, "On the Birth of His Son" by Su Tung-p'o (A. D. 1036-1101).

They pray he'll clever be, forsooth
Who gaze upon their little chap.
But I whose sorry life is proof
That brains are but a handicap
Can only hope and pray that he's
Intended to be dull of pate—
So he will pass his days at ease
And be a Minister of State!

* * *

THE NUCLEUS

Two pints make one quart. Four quarts make one bootlegger.

* * *

The latest news from Paris is that hats are being trimmed in the back.

Shingle style?

* * *

Spring is in the air, but the difficulty is to tune out winter.

* * *

The Tariff Advisory Board have recorded that women now wear 2 pounds 7 ounces of clothes as against 8 pound of a few years ago.

Well, that is one way of reducing weight.

* * *

Money talks, but it is a snob. It talks only to other money.

* * *

According to the scientists, the world is best adapted for insect life. This ought to make man feel right at home.

* * *

ROGUE'S GALLERY

Ah-ha, and now we come to Mr. Nittlewit, known as the "wise-cracker" par excellence. It is Mr. Nittlewit who keeps himself in gales of laughter at his snappy retorts. No matter what you say, he has a neat "comeback" that leaves you floored. If you remark that it looks like rain, he replies, "So's your aunt Emma." Should you fall on your face and double up your nose, he chuckles, "It won't be long now!" If you should deliver yourself of the opinion that the old-fashioned skirts were more becoming, he laughs, "ah, they're balogny! (b'low-knee, see? Ha! Ha!)

You observe that Mr. Nittlewit has his mouth half-open. He was just about to utter a wise-crack when we snapped the shutter and held him forever in that inarticulate pose.

* * *

What the United States seems to need more than anything else at the moment is the popularizing of permanent wiving.

* * *

The woman pays, but it is usually with her husband's check-book.

* * *

The announcement that the liquor shops are to be opened in May will likely result in a re-routing of the May Day parade.

* * *

It is sometimes hard to realize how women get their reputation for being such good shoppers when you see the husbands they get.

* * *

It used to be said that love made the world go round. But nowadays one finds that love strongly inclines the world to find a parking space.

* * *

CONTRAST

Her brother threw her cloak on
Awry and out of place.
In fact he was so careless
He almost flung it in her face!

But when her lover draped it 'round
Her youthful form so fair,
How tenderly he adjusted
Every tiny wrinkle there!

—*Malvina Passmore*

* * *

Women keep changing their minds, as is their prerogative, but they never seem to get better ones.

* * *

Those who are trying to reduce should beware of endangering their health by over-doing it. The sensible thing to do is to strive for the hippy medium.

* * *

The difference between a blonde and a brunette is usually a man.

* * *

"I'm a teetotaller."
"I can't find a good bootlegger either."

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WELL-I-ER-I-I CAN'T MAKE IT OUT—OF COURSE—UNUSUAL CONDITIONS—OR—ER BAD DRIVING—WELL YOU KNOW—ER—ER—!
SHOT! WHAT'S THE ANSWER?
DARN IT CAN'T I THINK OF SOMETHING QUICK
BEARINGS EXCUSES & APOLOGIES VOL. XIII
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The flapper hates a poor sport. But let a rich one heave in sight.

* * *

Those who buy the nude art magazines may not know art, but they know what they like.

Hal Frank

of Quebec, and with those of every other province of the Dominion. The accomplishment of Confederation was not an ordinary achievement. It demanded from men of opposing views and associations the sinking of differences for the benefit of the new Dominion. They had not only to do this themselves; they had to inculcate the same ideals into many minds swayed by those definite and pressing issues and problems of Government by which the two races were at times separated and sometimes united.

"My belief is that the future of Canada will far exceed anything we can imagine at the present time, provided always the two races that have contributed so gloriously in the past of their zeal and devotion to high principle stand together in continuing the faith, the work and the virtues of the Fathers of Confederation. Knowing as I do the attitude of the Canadian people of both French and English origin, I have no anxiety for one race or for the other, but am convinced that in the present generation and through coming generations they will prove steadfast trustees of a priceless heritage. Above all they will be Canadians; zealous of their freedom and liberties, and proud of the position of Canada in the great British Empire."

It is the belief of SATURDAY NIGHT that any misunderstandings with regard to each other that exist in either Ontario or Quebec, are due to the misrepresentations of the lower order of politicians and journalists, who get their subsistence by appealing to racial and local prejudices. Neither province is free of this type of pest, and such words as these from the Prime Minister of Ontario may serve a curative purpose.

⁂

Montreal Council's Good Bargain

The more the question of the acquisition by the city of Montreal of the Montreal Water and Power Company's property is ventilated and discussed, the less explicable, on any reasonable business-like grounds, does the deal appear. The price to be paid, if the deal goes through, is $14,000,000, made up as follows: For the stock, $8,418,486; for the bonds, $5,558,514. Yet this self-same stock the city contemplated buying from the company, in 1914, at the very different price of $1,020,000, and even this figure was then declared by Mr. F. L. Wanklyn, ex-city commissioner, in an open letter bearing date the 15th February of that year, to be "sufficiently important to warrant the closest scrutiny of the taxpayers of the city of Montreal before any final decision is reached." The bonds, naturally, have not appreciated in value, so that the city is now to pay $8,418,486 for stock for which Mr. Wanklyn, ex-city Commissioner, — supported by expert opinion—considered, in 1914, a figure of $1,020,000 to be such as to "warrant the closest scrutiny." For downright "whole-hogging" inflation this "good bargain" must pretty well hang up a record.

Facts such as the foregoing have had a potent effect on the public mind. But, at the moment of writing, the majority of the council seem disposed to ratify the purchase at $14,000,000. At a special meeting of the Council, held on the 11th March, there was a good deal of "sound and fury," and the Montreal Board of Trade and the press were challenged to "call us thieves, call us any names they like." A motion to delay the decision for three months was voted down as were several other motions. One to close the deal was hoisted on a call of "next meeting." One in favor of an open arbitration was ruled out of order by Mayor Mederic Martin, who also stated that a three-quarters vote of the council would be requisite to overthrow the original decision to buy at $14,000,000. Finally, the debate was postponed until the 14th March.

But, though the council may likely decide to ratify the purchase at $14,000,000, there will be no satisfying business opinion that this deal, carried through so hurriedly and with such secrecy, is a profitable investment. The property was sold a few weeks ago for $9,500,000. It is now being sold again—this time to the city—for $14,000,000. The city has been "uncoed"—and to whom does the profit go? To men of high financial and social standing, if one is to believe the common talk of the club and the market-place. If the deal goes through, they should be able to afford to rest on their laurels for a while. Incidentally, that is what many of the pipes appertaining to their fine bargain will have to do. For a large proportion of these are said to be old and not up to active service at the standard required to stand much longer the pressure to which they will be exposed.

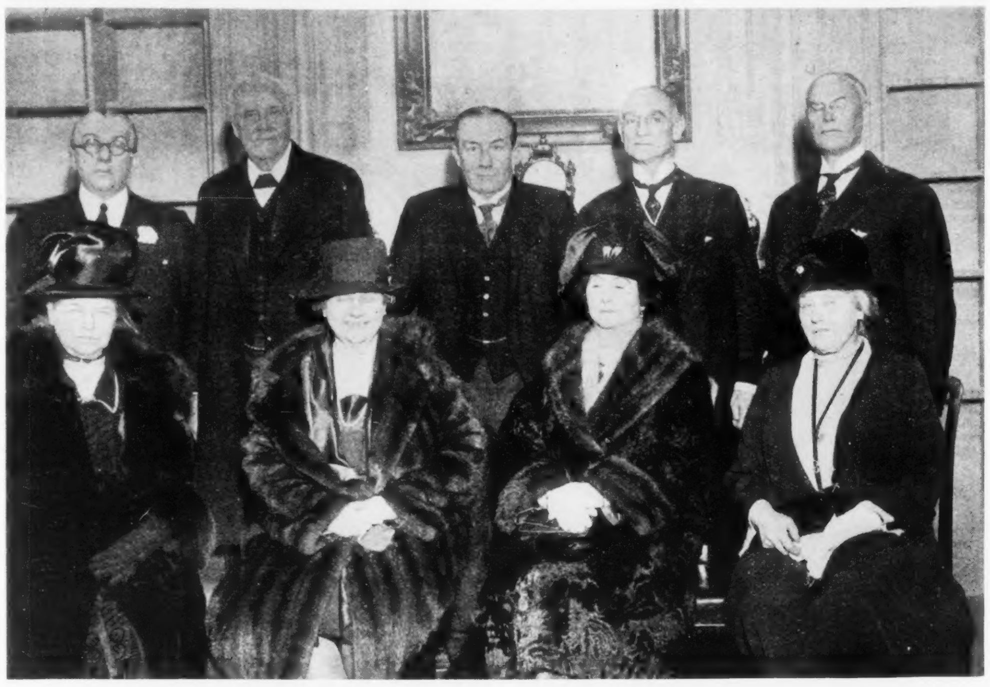
⁂

Maritime Hopes and Fears

Ottawa is certainly the cynosure of Maritime eyes just now, and (if it were possible to stretch the metaphor that far) one might well add of Maritime ears as well. What of the Duncan report? How far is it in contemplation to implement that document by legislation? This is what the Maritimes are "wanting to know, you know." And the fact that their curiosity is likely soon to be gratified—for Premier King is expected to make an announcement on the subject right away—is only serving to accentuate the tense anxiety of the Provinces down by the rolling sea.

If it does not look good to Maritime eyes, or sound good to Maritime ears, there will be an interval for "alarums and excursions"—to say nothing of Ottawa-bound delegations and deputations. And one may be sure that, of these, if the necessity arises—and quite likely whether it arises or not—there will be no lack.

It is believed, down by the sea, that the Cabinet, after prolonged consideration of the matter, has made the startling and original discovery that the question of the Duncan report and its implementation is one that almost literally, bristles with difficulties. Among these latter, one of the most bristling is the subject of railway rates. The proposal for a twenty per cent. reduction of such rates as far west as Levis is arousing not a little opposition, the contention of its opponents being that such reduced rates would have a highly detrimental effect on some lines in Quebec to which this concession would not be extended. This railway rate question is really the source and centre of the trouble inherent in any legislation intended to placate Maritime sentiment. Maritime opinion is rigid—indeed, frigidly rigid—on the subject. It is believed that the coal industry of the Maritimes will be aided by Government assistance to coking plants, and the hope is also entertained—though with less confidence—that their steel industry may also be assisted by the establishment of bounties for steel. Further, it is expected that there will be an increase in the subsidy to the three Maritime provinces. And, though this would be sure to give rise to a demand from the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia for readjustments of payments to them, it would obviously be only temporary, inasmuch as an inter-Provincial conference for the consideration of the revision of Provincial subsidies, and, in fact, of all outstanding questions between the Federal and the various Provincial Governments, is to be held after the present session of Parliament and in the course of this year.



PREMIER AND ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE

A group taken on the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, when the Prime Minister of Great Britain opened the new Headquarters of the English-Speaking Union, Dartmouth House, Charles Street, Berkeley Square. Left to right: (front row) Lady Bryce, Mrs. A. B. Houghton (wife of the U.S. Ambassador), Mrs. Stanley Baldwin and Mrs. Alfred Lyttleton; (back row) Mr. Alanson B. Houghton (U.S. Ambassador), Earl Balfour, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Marquis of Reading, and Mr. C. C. Goodrich (Nat. Treas. of the English-Speaking Union of the U.S.).

Mr. Forke's Lucky Smile

Story of One Cabinet Minister Whose Face Was His Fortune

By V. M. Kipp

ROBERT FORKE of Pipestone, Manitoba, is Minister of Immigration in the cabinet of Mr. Mackenzie King, because he smiles easily, because of his aspect of bland benevolence and his utter lack of personal enemies. This statement is capable of ready proof. To-day he is one of His Majesty's advisers in Canada for the reason that T. A. Crerar chose him as nominal head of the Progressive party in the days when the Progressives were a more formidable force than in this time. And Mr. Crerar selected Forke of Pipestone strictly because of his negative qualities—he was safe, he was about as radical as the Archbishop of Canterbury, he had no ambitions worth mentioning, and he was content to let the Progressive party seek its own level without too much guidance or interference. Mr. Forke held the leadership of a Party, which defections and elections reduced to a Group, because of those same qualities, and in the fullness of time that leadership carried him automatically into a portfolio. It is a simple story, but all the gods of the Scotch must have guarded the fortunes of the Honorable Member for Brandon.

The Progressive party just missed greatness. It was born of post-war discontent in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, and disintegrated largely through lack of the right leadership at a critical time, which was during and after the general election of 1921. Crerar had been a member of the Union Government, but he was not a politician and had no fondness for public life. He was—and is—a very able business man, trusted and respected. He sympathized with the unrest in the West he knows so well, and almost without conscious act on his part he found himself at the head of a third-party movement. The opportunity was there for changing the political history of Canada into new currents, but the leadership was lacking. A leader with more evangelical fervor and more organizing genius might have welded a party to serve as a nucleus for all the Liberal thought of the country. Crerar was not an evangelist. He had no organization and no party funds. He was a leader without authority, a driver without reins. Those for whom he purported to speak in Parliament were agreed only in the determination that there was something wrong with the scheme of things and that the farmers were not getting a square deal. They were individualists, and he was not the man to make of them a united and effective fighting force. Then the Alberta members, always more faithful to Henry W. Wood than to any nominal leader, began to make trouble, and Mr. Crerar undoubtedly saw clearly what would be the end of it all.

Shareholders of the United Grain Growers, Limited, of which Mr. Crerar is president, opportunely discovered that their chief was giving too much of his time to politics and he was faced with a dilemma which did not give him much concern. He could not afford to sacrifice his business career on a political altar which had nothing of promise and little of hope. He called his following together, tendered his resignation, and proposed Forke as his successor.

Forke, born in Scotland, had lived in Pipestone for many years. He had made a modest success as a farmer, and his public life had been confined to the reeveship of his township. He was a Liberal and a United Farmer, and when this new panacea for all national ills burst upon the wheat provinces he and all his neighbors became Progressives. The farmers, he agreed, were getting too little for their wheat and paying too much for their supplies. Something should be done about it, he agreed, and if calling himself a Progressive would help a bit he would call himself a Progressive. Particularly when his neighbors nominated him for the House of Commons, and he was elected on a wave of terrific enthusiasm.

So Bob Forke went to Ottawa. It is difficult to believe that he was excited about it. His was not the age nor the temperament for thrills. He was content that things should be done if they did not put him to too much trouble, or cause other people too much inconvenience. His benign kindness, his gentleness won him many friends. As a back bencher he spoke infrequently, and while he earned no laurels as a gladiator of debate he revealed the presence in his intellect of much hard, sound, Scotch common-sense.

Then he became leader of the Progressives, with no illusions whatever as to the extent of his authority. If he wanted to do any organizing he might do it—with his own money. He might speak in behalf of the group, but he never knew quite how many of the group were behind him. Actually he was "House leader" and he had no authority outside of it. Nationally-speaking, he was unknown. He seemed to be the typical back-bencher, the accidental and forlorn leader of a group which had no pride of ancestry nor hope of permanency.

Mr. Forke was consistent in one thing. He had been a Liberal, he was a Progressive, he was to be a Liberal-Progressive with the accent on "Liberal," but never had he desired or attempted to do anything seriously to imperil the chances of a Liberal government. Shrewdly enough he bargained with Mackenzie King for certain tariff concessions of particular interest in the West, and the elections proved their political wisdom. But always it was the olive branch he held out to the Government, and not the bludgeon. He knew, as a matter of fact, that the Progressives no longer had any formidable place as an independent party, and he seems to have felt that whatever of their platform he could secure by compromise was so much to the good when Mr. King had to go to the people again.

Then the election, and Mr. Forke out in the open as a King supporter. The Progressives, except in Alberta, were scattered to the four political winds. The Third Party movement was done—unless another national emergency should bring about its revival. Mr. Forke led the little band of tamed Progressives into full communion with the Liberal party and emerged with his portfolio.

And now the fortunate Mr. Forke, having smiled his way into the places of the great, has to demonstrate his own fitness for the post of Minister of Immigration. Fate can carry him no farther. With no special qualifications, he yet has many of the characteristics which go to make an admirable Minister, though never a brilliant one. He knows from personal experience what Canada can do for the humble settler who is willing to work, and for corroboration he need look no farther afield than to his colleague, the Minister of Railways. He is perfectly well aware of his own limitations, and he is not averse to seeking advice and—what is more important—to taking it. He is not likely to be led astray by visionary schemes. He has not the broad vision of a Clifford Sifton, whose tenure of the same portfolio is memorable, but he will make progress in his own way: slowly, cautiously, always sure the ground is firm before he advances. With his metaphorical feet firmly planted on his Pipestone farm, his head well below the clouds and his sense of humor retained the new Minister of Immigration should justify his appointment and the faith of his friends.

◆

A Word to Hon. Robert Forke

BY LUCIUS

DEAR Robert, seated there so calm and stately,
In sweet proximity to Mr. King,
And viewing the proceedings quite sedately
As if you did not worry o'er a thing,
Oh, can it be, Sir, you have quite forgotten
Those stirring days, when, blunderbuss in hand
(I really hope the subject's not "verboten")
You joined the horny-handed Farmer band?

Those days when you served under Mr. Crerar,
Your assets just a Scotch burr and a smile,
Not even as a helmsman or a steerer,
A simple member of the rank and file,
Those care-free days, dear Robert, gone for ever,
(Ah, if our fleeting joys could but remain)
When you were hardly looked upon as clever
But of the type that's known as "safe and sane."

So when Tom went to chase the elusive dollar,
They called you forth to tackle his old job,
You buckled on the harness, donned the collar,
And everybody murmured "Good luck Bob."
Your farm at Pipestone (Man.) you love so dearly
Your pigs and chickens all were left behind,
And though the new trail did not show up clearly
You cautiously began your path to find.

The love you bore for Willie was amazing,
You looked upon him with a father's eye,
His words and deeds you often fell to praising
And viewed his frequent errors with a sigh;
To you his geese were swans, his motives blameless,
He was Sir Galahad both night and day.
You shuddered when the Tories, bold and shameless,
Suggested that your idol's feet were clay.

Across the aisle you watched your gallant hero
Fighting to keep his grip upon the reins,
And when majorities fell close to zero,
You rallied your supporters from the plains;
One goal alone appeared to fill your vision,
One true desire (of this there is no doubt),
One noble task, one ultimate decision,
To keep dear Willie IN, and Arthur OUT.

And now your goal is gained, the quest is over,
You sit aloof among the wise and great,
To put it plainly, Robert, you're in clover,
And find yourself a Minister of State.
No little cloud appears upon your skies, Sir,
To mar the Indian Summer of your days,
But, Robert, it is well to keep your eyes, Sir,
Upon those restless chaps the U. F. A's.

One Must Express Oneself

By Hal Frank

PERHAPS it is because I am a rather timid and retiring soul, at any rate, I have allowed myself "to become moored in the backwaters of modern life". The expression in quotation marks is not mine, it is Esther's. Esther talked to me very seriously the other night. She said I wasn't "living". I told her I wished the Income Tax Office had that impression, but Esther said, don't be silly. What she meant, she continued, was that I wasn't "expressing myself". I said I never did in front of a lady. However, the purport of Esther's remarks was that at last, after all these years, man had found out why he was put here on the earth and that was, as you will now probably guess, to express himself. "The highest duty of any individual," said Esther, warmly, "is to express himself completely"—I regret the reiteration, but fault is really Esther's, she does reiterate so enthusiastically—"to develop his ego to the fullest degree by experiencing every experience and er, experiencing every experience!"

"I see," I said. "And how does one go about all this?" Esther looked at me helplessly.

"You must begin to LIVE!" she said, a trifle scornfully. "You must experience every....I mean, you must not be trammelled by the chains of convention or let yourself get tangled up in the skein of silly old Tradition! You should do exactly what you want to do. If there is some emotion that you wish to feel, feel it and never mind what the World says. If there is something that you want, take it, no matter what the Consequences may be. Don't you see?"—concluded Esther somewhat exasperated. "You must begin to LIVE!"

"Go on," I said.

"For example," continued Esther rapidly, "suppose you wished to go to work to-morrow morning wearing purple socks. You, being you, would say on second thoughts, no I won't. Because nobody else would wear purple socks. And right there's the point. Of course they wouldn't, because they wouldn't be you! And you wouldn't be you either, if you didn't wear purple socks! Because you have a wish to wear purple socks, and if you don't wear purple socks you aren't expressing yourself. You are repressing yourself instead, and repression," said Esther, firmly, "is very, very bad. It does all sorts of things to your insides."

"Couldn't I express myself in dark blue socks?" I suggested meekly.

"No," said Esther, "because it wouldn't be you!"

"But, my dear," I said, "it would be I. I don't like purple socks!"

"Oh, goodness," sighed Esther, "I only used purple socks as an example. Hasn't there ever been anything you wanted to do that you were restrained from doing because of what the World might say?"

"Yes, indeed," I remarked thoughtfully. "I have often had the deep desire at concerts to seize tenors who sing falsetto by the scruff of their necks and kick them into next Wednesday."

"There, you see!" exclaimed Esther triumphantly. "And that's exactly what you should do, otherwise you are not expressing yourself, you are not revealing your ego."

"But, Esther," I protested, "I should promptly be arrested and thrown into gaol!"

"What of it? Think of the experience!"

"But," I pointed out, "how can one express oneself in gaol?"

"Easily," cried Esther scornfully. "You could write 'The Ballad of Reading Gaol' and everything!"

"Counting the days mostly," I said. "My period of reading, writing and that kind of arithmetic is past, my dear. However, I'll think over what you have told me."

And think it over I did, coming finally to the conclusion that perhaps there was something in what Esther said. After all, why shouldn't I do what I wanted in this world, instead of only the things I was sure everyone would approve of? My reason for restraining my desires wasn't particularly creditable to me. It was nothing more than fear, Fear of Public Opinion. I was surely Master of my Fate and Captain of my Soul, and had therefore the inalienable Right to experience every experience and er, experience every experience!

And so the next morning I wore a big yellow chrysanthemum in my button-hole to work. I decided that if I was to express myself, I would say it with flowers. On the car I looked eagerly about to see if there were others besides myself who were revealing their ego. I noted quite a few, and it gave me quite a fraternal feeling: a man who snored beside me in the seat, a flapper in very short skirts,—indeed she seemed to be expressing herself almost completely,—another who powdered her nose and revivified her lips, and a woman with six children.

When I entered the office with the big yellow chrysanthemum in my button-hole, the staff took one look and arose and bowed. They evidently knew enough to appreciate one who had come into the Control of his Destiny. I acknowledged the courtesy and proceeded into my cubicle, whereto soon repaired the boss.

"What's the idea of the bouquet?" he asked, indicating my chrysanthemum.

"I am expressing myself, at last," I said. "I am revealing my ego."

"You are, eh?" He cried, looking me up and down. "You'd better not let a cop see you or you'll be arrested for indecent exposure."

⁂

AGAIN, perhaps because I am a timid and retiring soul, I have become moored in the backwaters of modern life. I no longer express myself and I don't want to. Indeed, I have become suspicious of the whole business. I have seen pianists at concerts tear up the key-board by the roots because one note was a millionth of a tone out; I have heard disordered-looking young poets recite their entire works; I have seen executives bawl out their hirelings because one of their pencils had a dull point, and I am suspicious. The more I see people expressing themselves, the more I come to believe that it is all a fake; that many of them do so not because they want to Defy Public Opinion and the World, but because they want to win the approval of such. And not having any real selves to express or egos to reveal, they have to fall back on the Synthetic! And Esther says there really may be something in what I say.

At any rate, I have become so sensitive on the subject, which may be of course, simply because of my Inferiority Complex, because I haven't the courage to express Myself, whatever the reason, I have an increasing desire on encountering anyone who is expressing himself to ask him while he's at it to express himself to Timbuctoo or some point further, if it is, south. Only I repress the desire, even if Esther says that Repression is very, very bad for one's insides.

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The Centenary of Guelph

Its Beginnings Under John Galt and William Dunlop in 1827

By William Lewis Edmonds

A CENTURY ago come April 23 two men set out from Shade's Mills, Upper Canada, to find their way on foot through the forest primeval to a point on the River Speed thirteen miles distant. As woodsmen they were without experience and, as was not unusual in those days, lost their way while traversing a forest trail that was none too well defined, while, to make matters worse, rain poured upon them through the then leafless tree-tops.

One of these men was John Galt, the Scottish novelist and father of Sir Alex. T. Galt, one of the fathers of Confederation. The other was Dr. William Dunlop, another Scot, who a decade later founded the Toronto Literary Club, wrote much about Canada, and from 1841 to 1846 represented Huron in the Legislature of the United provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Both were partners in the Canada Company, a British company that had obtained a grant of one million one hundred thousand acres of land near Lake Huron, known as the "Huron Tract," which was subsequently sold to settlers, most of whom were of the better class.

Owing to having strayed from the trail, it was the hour of sunset when, soaked to the skin, they reached their destination—a shanty that an Indian murderer had erected as a temporary place of refuge near the River Speed. Their mission, however, had nothing to do with the Indian. The shanty, being the only structure of any kind in that part of the forest primeval, was being merely made to serve as the place at which they were to meet other men, who were to assist them in the performance of a function that was not only entirely new, but that was in time destined to produce important results—the founding of the present city of Guelph.

Galt and Dunlop, as commissioners of the Canada Company, purposed establishing a town site where trees were then, and for a radius of many miles, the only shelters and Indians and wild animals the only inhabitants.

They were greeted on arrival by a roaring log fire, which the men awaiting them had started. Galt tried to dry his wet garments by standing in front of the fire, while Dunlop doffed his and adorned himself in blankets after the manner of the "poor Indian." Refreshments, both liquid and solid, were hastily partaken. And then the commissioners proceeded to perform the designed ceremony.

In the record which he made of the undertaking, Galt tells us: "It was consistent with my plan to invest our ceremony with a little mystery, the better to have it remembered. So intimating that the main body of the men were not to come, we walked to the brow of the neighboring rising ground." The initial part of the ceremony was the felling of a tree to indicate that the clearing of the site of the proposed town had begun, and a maple was selected as the first sacrificial offering. "Taking an axe from one of the woodmen" records Mr. Galt, "I struck the first stroke. To me at least the moment was impressive—and the silence of the wood that echoed to the sound was as the sigh of a solemn genius of the wilderness departing forever." Woodmen took up the task and soon "the tree fell with a crash of accumulating thunder, as if ancient nature was alarmed at the entrance of man into her innocent solitudes with his sorrows, his follies and his crimes." And then, we are told by the same authority, that Dr. Dunlop "pulled a flask of whiskey from his bosom, and we drank prosperity to the city of Guelph." And that is how the Guelph of to day had its birth on St. George's Day a century ago, and which the citizens and erstwhile citizens of the "Royal City" are to celebrate with becoming ceremonies on April 23.

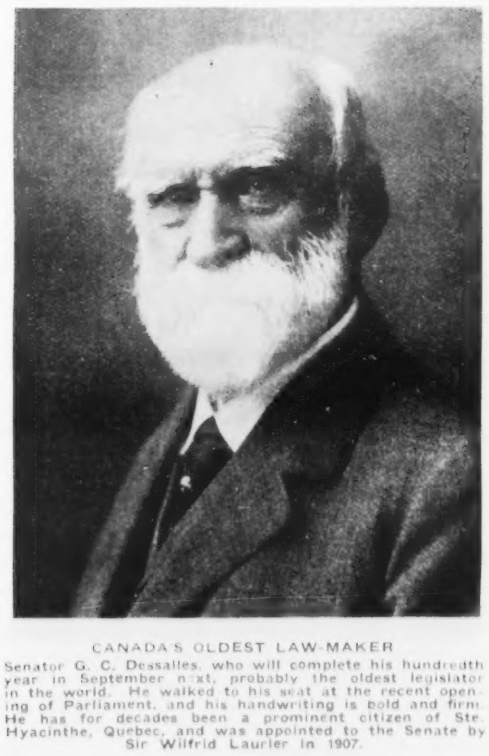
Social, economic and industrial conditions, when compared with those obtaining to-day, were then very crude. When the changes that have since taken place are taken into consideration and the history that has since been made, the ceremony that brought Guelph into being seems to have taken place in the very remote past. Upper Canada, then in existence about thirty-five years, had a population of only 170,000, while that of Toronto (then known as Muddy York) was less than two thousand. Great Britain has since had four new monarchs, and then, as now, a King George was on the throne. Upper Canada, in process of getting out of its swaddling clothes, had just decided to support its civil list from the funds of its own treasury, thereby relieving the British Government of the task. Construction of the first Welland canal was under way and an agitation was on foot to increase the depth of the St. Lawrence canals from four and a half feet to nine feet. And now, a century later, another new Welland canal is being built and the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals from fourteen to twenty-seven feet is being mooted—proof that history does sometimes repeat itself. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada was still a part of the Methodist Church of the United States, the apron strings that held it thereto not having been cut until the following year, while the Presbyterian Church was urging that it be permitted to participate in the benefits accruing from the Clergy Reserves. King's College, the predecessor of the University of Toronto, obtained its charter the same year that Guelph was founded. Down in Quebec the British Government was constructing, at a cost of thirty-five million dollars, the famous fortifications that now crown the brow of Cape Diamond, while in Upper Canada the same authority was building, at a cost of four millions, the Rideau canal. In the vicinity of Toronto, Indians were common, and on the banks of the Credit river, about a dozen miles distant, was a substantial community of the aborigines, to which Rev. Egerton Ryerson, who several years later became superintendent of schools for Upper Canada, was the year before Guelph was founded appointed missionary. There wasn't a mile of railway in the whole country until nearly a decade later, while the "Royal City" was in existence about a quarter of a century before it could boast of being on a railway line.

And yet, long ago as the founding of Guelph may seem to be, Adam Brown, the veteran citizen of Hamilton, who passed away a year or two ago, was at that time a little over one year old, while the embryo city had only been on its way sixteen years when Sir William Mulock, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, was born at Bondhead, north of Toronto.

Named as a city when it was born, many decades passed before Guelph became a city in the legal sense. But at no stage of its history was there any doubt as to its potential possibilities. In its situation the town site was both beautiful and commanding, while the soil in its vicinity, as time has demonstrated, was rich and fertile. It was this fact that induced the Ontario Government to purchase five hundred and fifty acres on the outskirts of the town over half a century ago for the establishment of a model farm, which is to-day known as the Provincial Agricultural College and Macdonald Institute, with seven hundred acres of land, a magnificent and imposing group of buildings, over seventy professors, and about seventeen hundred students. Guelph is noted as the centre of an excellent live stock and dairying district and is annually the site of the Provincial Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show.

A century after its foundation finds Guelph a city with a population of about twenty thousand, forty-five hundred homes, broad business streets, and bearing a general appearance of prosperous solidarity. As a manufacturing centre it is of much importance, the products of its factories having an annual value of about twenty million dollars, while close to four millions are paid out in salaries and wages. Automobile tires, motor cars, radiators, furnaces, boilers, engines, machinery, linens, carpets, pianos and malleable iron are among the products of the city's manufacturing plants.

During the few years that John Galt lived in Canada after driving the axe into the maple tree that was the first to fall in the clearing process he spent much of his time in Guelph, furthering its interests. After his return to Scotland, where he wrote the "Annals of the Parish"—the classic that is the crown of his literary fame—the embryo city of his creation was often in his mind. And who can tell, possibly his spirit may be mingling with the kindred spirits that will foregather in the "Royal City" on April 23 next to celebrate the first century of its advent.



CANADA'S OLDEST LAW-MAKER
Senator G. C. Dessalles, who will complete his hundredth year in September next, probably the oldest legislator in the world. He walked to his seat at the recent opening of Parliament, and his handwriting is bold and firm. He has for decades been a prominent citizen of Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and was appointed to the Senate by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1907.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1,937 Letters Gone Astray

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT:

Dear Sir,—This is one of the 2,000 letters you will receive to-day to point out that Dr. Jonathan Goforth is not a Methodist nor a missionary of the United Church, but of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Yours truly,
JOHN BURGESS.

Toronto, Ont., March 10, 1927.

Sunny Side of an Eon

THE bones of a woman presumably a million years old have been found in Asia. But you'll never get her to admit she is a day over a hundred thousand.—*Life.*

LORD GLADSTONE WRITES ANOTHER LETTER
An earlier communication of his, refuting Capt. Peter Wright's slanders against his revered father, William Ewart Gladstone, provided an international sensation. Quite recently, following the trial in which Capt. Wright was utterly discredited, Lord Gladstone addressed another communication to him, the contents of which have not been disclosed.

The Passing Show

EVEN IN THAT DAY—

(A free translation of a free translation of a poem in the Chinese, "On the Birth of His Son" by Su Tung-p'o (A. D. 1036-1101).

They pray he'll clever be, forsooth
Who gaze upon their little chap.
But I whose sorry life is proof
That brains are but a handicap
Can only hope and pray that he's
Intended to be dull of pate—
So he will pass his days at ease
And be a Minister of State!

* * *

THE NUCLEUS

Two pints make one quart. Four quarts make one bootlegger.

* * *

The latest news from Paris is that hats are being trimmed in the back.

Shingle style?

* * *

Spring is in the air, but the difficulty is to tune out winter.

* * *

The Tariff Advisory Board have recorded that women now wear 2 pounds 7 ounces of clothes as against 8 pounds of a few years ago.

Well, that is one way of reducing weight.

* * *

Money talks, but it is a snob. It talks only to other money.

* * *

According to the scientists, the world is best adapted for insect life. This ought to make man feel right at home.

* * *

ROGUE'S GALLERY

Ah-ha, and now we come to Mr. Nittlewit, known as the "wise-cracker" par excellence. It is Mr. Nittlewit who keeps himself in gales of laughter at his snappy retorts. No matter what you say, he has a neat "comeback" that leaves you floored. If you remark that it looks like rain, he replies, "So's your aunt Emma." Should you fall on your face and double up your nose, he chuckles, "It won't be long now!" If you should deliver yourself of the opinion that the old-fashioned skirts were more becoming, he laughs, "ah, they're balogny! (b'low-knee, see? Ha! Ha!)

You observe that Mr. Nittlewit has his mouth half-open. He was just about to utter a wise-crack when we snapped the shutter and held him forever in that inarticulate pose.

* * *

What the United States seems to need more than anything else at the moment is the popularizing of permanent wiving.

* * *

The woman pays, but it is usually with her husband's check-book.

* * *

The announcement that the liquor shops are to be opened in May will likely result in a re-routing of the May Day parade.

* * *

It is sometimes hard to realize how women get their reputation for being such good shoppers when you see the husbands they get.

* * *

It used to be said that love made the world go round. But nowadays one finds that love strongly inclines the world to find a parking space.

* * *

CONTRAST

Her brother threw her cloak on
Awry and out of place.
In fact he was so careless
He almost flung it in her face!

But when her lover draped it 'round
Her youthful form so fair,
How tenderly he adjusted
Every tiny wrinkle there!

—*Malvina Passmore*

* * *

Women keep changing their minds, as is their prerogative, but they never seem to get better ones.

* * *

Those who are trying to reduce should beware of endangering their health by over-doing it. The sensible thing to do is to strive for the hippy medium.

* * *

The difference between a blonde and a brunette is usually a man.

* * *

"I'm a teetotaller."
"I can't find a good bootlegger either."

Spring

There is an air of easy freedom . . . of slender grace . . . of joyous youth in the style and fit of Monarch Knitted Suits.

They have a distinctly "tailored" appearance, too, the result of original designing and uniformly perfect knitting with only the finest of resilient, pure wool Monarch yarns.

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also Hosiery Yarns and "Radiant" Lingerie
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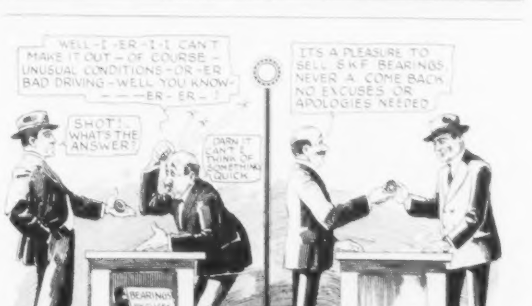

WELL—I—ER—I—I CAN'T MAKE IT OUT—OF COURSE—UNUSUAL CONDITIONS—OR—ER BAD DRIVING—WELL YOU KNOW——ER—ER—!
IT'S A PLEASURE TO SELL SKF BEARINGS. NEVER A COME BACK NO EXCUSES OR APOLOGIES NEEDED
SHOT! WHAT'S THE ANSWER?
DARN IT CAN'T I THINK OF SOMETHING QUICK
BEARINGS EXCUSES & APOLOGIES VOL. XX

"The man who puts the right bearing in—never has the expense of taking the wrong bearing out."

SKF Puts the Right Bearing in the Right Place

CANADIAN SKF COMPANY, Limited
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ball and Roller Bearings for every purpose.

The flapper hates a poor sport. But let a rich one heave in sight. . . .

* * *

Those who buy the nude art magazines may not know art, but they know what they like.

Hal Frank

Lobby and Gallery

by E.C.B.

FOR the measure in which this parliament performs its duties in the interests of the country, or otherwise, the government of the day will not be entitled to all the praise or blame. Paradoxical as it may appear, the King Government, with its increased majority in the present House of Commons is less powerful and potent for good or evil than it was in the last two parliaments where its party was in a minority. The reason largely lies in another paradox—the strengthening of His Majesty's loyal opposition when counting the returns from the polls it was numerically weakened.

The Conservative party is [illegible] at the present time than it has been since [illegible]. It is performing the functions of an opposition more effectively than it has performed them since [illegible] 1911 when its assaults on the Laurier Government opened the way to the termination of the long Liberal regime. There may be room for difference of opinion as to the wisdom or rectitude of the course of the Conservative party in connection with some of the affairs of the country this session but there can be nothing but admiration for the manner in which it proves [illegible] purposefulness and efficiency. [illegible]

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W[illegible]

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T[illegible]

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A THIRD [illegible] is the [illegible] Commerce Committee of the Commons against the Government's bill providing for the [illegible] of loan companies and making [illegible] insurance [illegible] particular company [illegible]. It would be difficult indeed to determine the merits or demerits of this particular piece of legislation. Much has been said for and against it. Perhaps it is in the public interest but it seems to have some weaknesses. The point the writer seeks to make is that the Conservative [illegible], by standing shoulder to shoulder, has been able to hold up the bill until the Government, at the time of writing, has virtually consented to a modification. Not in the last six years have the Tories been so effective in a committee of the House as they have been in connection with this loan bill. And their concerted action is due almost entirely to the fact that the opinion of active Conservative workers in Manitoba is against the measure. In short, they are out this session to stand by one another.

OBSERVANCE of the performance outlined above points to the conclusion that the present leadership of the party has much to do with it. The party in the House is not only with Mr. Guthrie, but Mr. Guthrie is with the party. He is functioning as captain of the team, not attempting to be the team himself. And every week of the session that passes finds him more strongly entrenched in the esteem and affection of those behind him. Unless something happens to turn the tables against him between now and prorogation, Mr. Guthrie will go to the Winnipeg convention with a prior claim to the permanent leadership and with a powerful following to fortify that claim.

∴

MANY inquests have been held on the political demise of Mr. Meighen but the coroner's juries, hitherto, have never been able to agree on a verdict. They have been at variance as to whether it was due to murder, suicide or natural causes. The mystery at last has been cleared up, however, [illegible]

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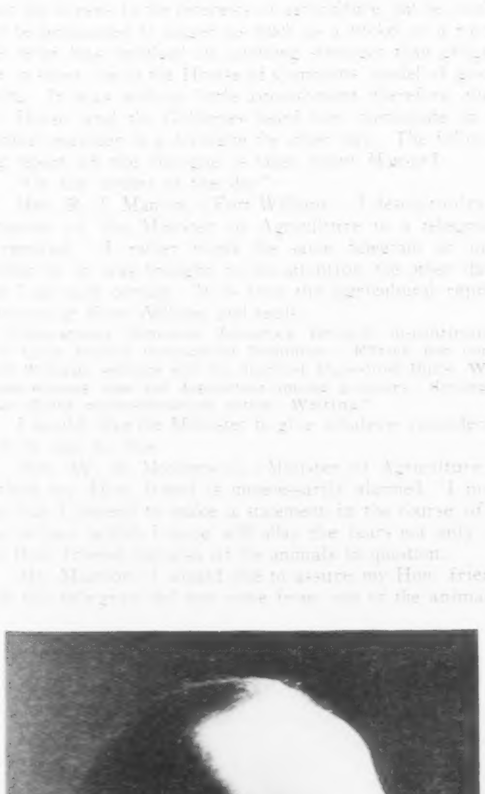
HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL, Minister of Agriculture, [illegible]



ARCHDEACON FOR ESKIMOS

The Archdeacon of the Arctic, a new post created by the Church of England in Canada, will look after the spiritual welfare of the Eskimos. The Rev. A. L. Fleming, of St. John, New Brunswick, Canada, who has accepted the appointment, began life as a naval architect, and later became a missionary in the Arctic, being the first white man to cross Baffin Land. He is an authority on the Eskimo language and customs.

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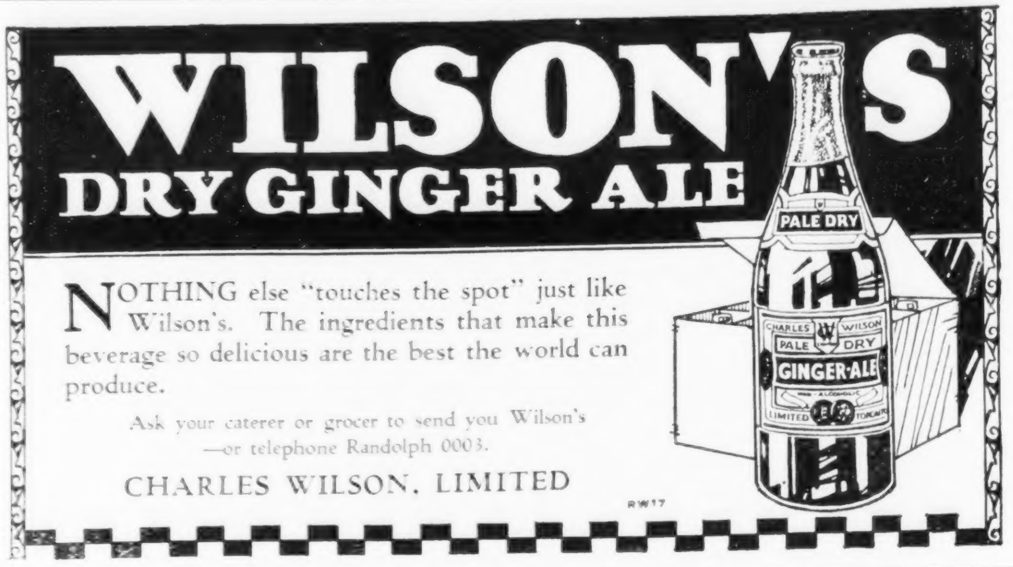

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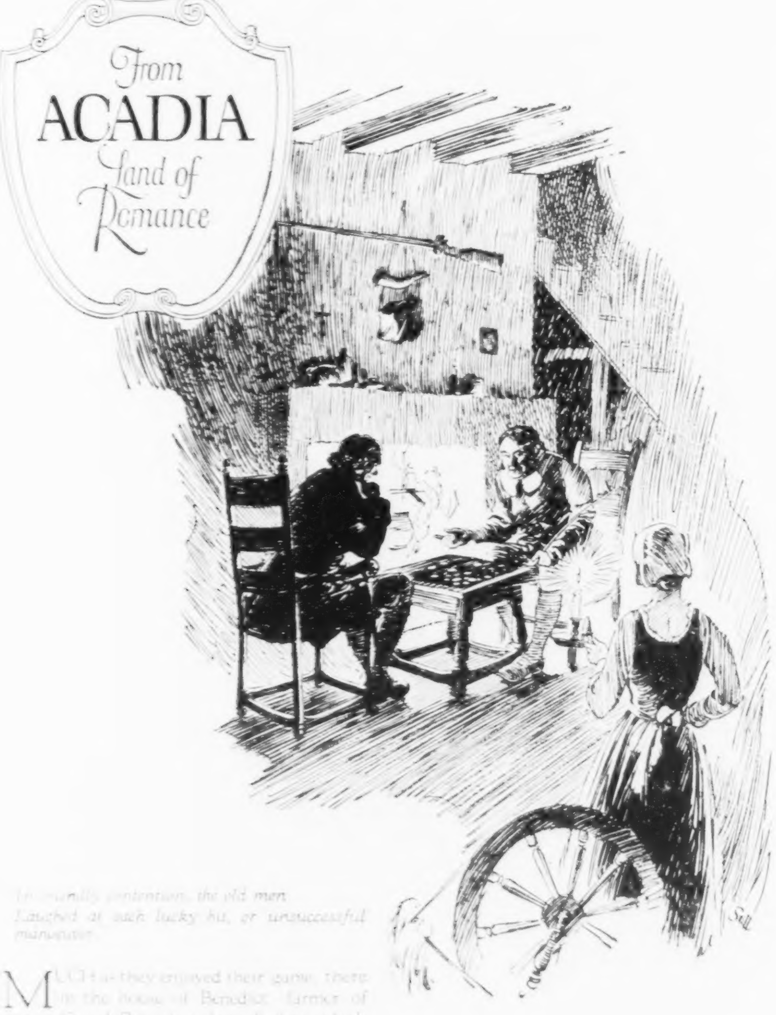

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In friendly contention, the old men
Laughed at each lucky hit, or unsuccessful manoeuvre.

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Goat Serum for Measles

A GOAT which has been inoculated with bacterial organisms associated with measles produces in its blood a serum which has been found, by Dr. Ruth Tunnicliff and Dr. A. L. Hoyne of Chicago, to protect rabbits against inoculation with the same germs. It has been known for some time that human beings injected with the blood of persons convalescing from measles are protected against infection with the disease, and the same investigators found that persons inoculated with the serum obtained from goats injected as has been mentioned are also protected against the disease. A number of experiments have been made to prove this fact.

Goat serum prevented measles in 45 per cent. of the persons who received it on the fourth day after contact with measles patients, and in 97 per cent. of those who received it within the first three days after exposure. Ninety-eight per cent. of infants under one year of age, given the serum within the first four days after exposure to measles, failed to develop any signs of the disease, whereas all of the infants under one year of age who received the serum after the fourth day after exposure developed measles.

The immunity that is produced in this way does not last long, probably only a few weeks, but it is obvious that such a serum must be useful in preventing measles in very young and in weak children, and in stopping epidemics in institutions, such as orphan asylums, where the inconvenience of an epidemic is great and where the mortality may be very high.

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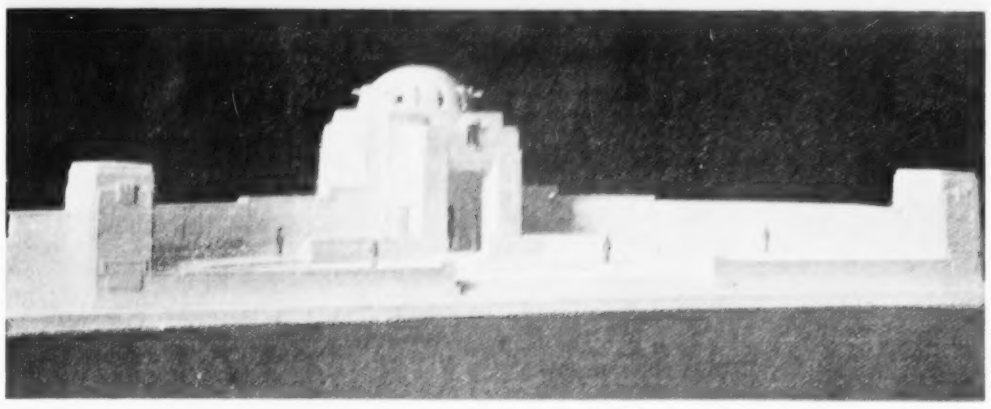


MOUNT OF OLIVES WAR MEMORIAL
The construction of the War Cemetery at Jerusalem, on the Mount of Olives, is nearing completion, and the memorial, which takes the form of a chapel is to be unveiled by Field Marshal Viscount Allenby on May 7th. The chapel, memorial, and cemetery have been designed by Sir John Burnet, R.A. Picture shows—A model of the chapel in the Jerusalem War Cemetery.

B. C.'s New Conservative Leader

An Intimate Sketch of Hon. S. F. Tolmie

By P. W. Luce

WHEN the rival British Columbia Conservative factions, finding themselves hopelessly deadlocked at the recent convention in Kamloops, jettisoned all previously nominated candidates and unanimously selected the Hon. Simon F. Tolmie to be the new leader of the party, their choice fell on one of the most popular men in the far western province. This was clearly proved a few days later in Vancouver, at a non-political banquet given in his honor, when he received one of the most spectacular ovations ever given any public man on the Pacific Coast.

It was at this festive gathering that Dr. Tolmie explained how the honor of leadership had been thrust upon him after he had declined, several times, to allow his name to be considered.

"When Leon Ladner, who was leading in the race, made his speech offering to withdraw in my favor I was sitting on the platform only a few feet away, but I did not catch what he said. Another delegate was talking to me at the time; I suspect it was a put up job to keep me from interrupting Ladner. The meeting applauded boisterously and I, poor innocent! joined in heartily and boomed out Hear! Hear!

"They couldn't stampede me that way, though. I changed my 'Hear! Hear!' to a 'No! No!' as soon as I could, and at my suggestion they took a recess to consider other possibilities. In the end, however, I was roped, thrown, hog-tied, and branded. Instead of continuing to browse peacefully on the broad pastures of Ottawa I am now headed for those immense granite corrals at Victoria known as the Parliament Buildings.

"I don't know what would have happened to me if I hadn't obeyed the crack of the whip. Even after I had shaken my head so often that I was afraid my brains were beginning to churn up, those delegates kept coming at me. They wouldn't let me alone. Why, at four o'clock in the morning two of the most prominent men in British Columbia came to my compartment on the train and almost got into bed with me in their endeavors to convert me to their way of thinking. One of them even patted me on the head!"

The Conservative convention was a big event in the little town of Kamloops, for it meant an accretion of twenty per cent. to the population. It was a physical impossibility to find beds for everybody in the city, so the Vancouver and Victoria delegations were quartered in their special train, but it is not on record that a single one of them had a good night's rest while the convention lasted.

Dr. Tolmie, referring to these strenuous times, said that he had since been ill for two days and was still under the doctor's care, even though he did not look it.

"The trouble with a man of my size and complexion," he went on, "is that I will have to be dead for two days before any person will believe I am sick!"

This reference to his size can best be understood by repeating a local witticism to the effect that whenever Dr. Tolmie wishes to weigh himself on a penny scale he has to drop in a whole nickel.

Though he is a mountain of a man, he was brought up on porridge and skimmed milk, and all the fresh air he could breathe. His father, one of the earliest pioneers of British Columbia, had a farm near Victoria, where the present Conservative leader was born in 1867. When a boy of 13 young Simon had to rise at five o'clock in the morning and for two hours before breakfast he studied Latin, French, and Greek in his father's library under parental direction. After the morning meal the boy milked the family cow, then walked three miles to school.

"I often think of those old times," sighed the genial doctor, "and I can truthfully say that they were not the happiest days of my life! However, those early morning lessons were not altogether wasted. I still know French. I have not forgotten Latin. And to this day I can tell the difference between Greek and Chinese at a glance."

Nobody who knows him takes the doctor's estimation of his own learning, however, for he is well grounded in the classics and has a nice command of languages, even if he does prefer the more human phraseology of the farm for every-day usage. This is because he has been associated with cattle most of his life, either as breeder or veterinarian. He has specialized for forty years in Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep, and Yorkshire swine, and his farm is one of the show places of Vancouver Island. His father was the pioneer importer of pure-bred Shorthorns in British Columbia, and today there are thousands of descendants of these Tolmie cattle scattered all over British Columbia.

The private conversation and the public speeches of Dr. Tolmie are interlarded with sapient similes and picturesque metaphors that fairly reek of the barnyard and the fields. Some of his shrewd and witty sayings deserve to live as long as those of David Harum, and a few have even now become minted into the current coin of conversation around Ottawa, where he has been a prime favorite since 1919, when he was appointed minister of agriculture in the Borden government. He held the same office later under the Hon. Arthur Meighen.

When the fortunes of politics deprived the Conservatives of the joys of office, Dr. Tolmie became general organizer for the party. He travelled far afield, spoke a little, and listened a lot. Then he returned to Ottawa and made a confidential report to his chief, who later told this story at a party gathering:

"Our general organizer, Dr. Tolmie, has just returned from a trip which has encompassed Canada from Halifax to Victoria. He came into my office the other day, sank his huge bulk into a chair opposite me, and declared, with the utmost candor:

" 'Mr. Meighen, I find the greatest obstacle the Conservative party has to overcome is the widespread impression that you are the vice-president of the Undertakers' Association!'

"Like most of Dr. Tolmie's observations, there is a striking truth wrapped up in his humorous metaphor. Fortunately, he assures me that, apart from this, there is really nothing to be gloomy over."

When he was sent to England a few years ago, in connection with the move to have the embargo on cattle removed, Dr. Tolmie was a guest successively of the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Sutherland, and the Duke of Norfolk. Though heartily welcomed he did not feel exactly at home on any of the ducal estates.

It fell to his lot, as representative of the Canadian government, to attend a ball at Buckingham Palace. This necessitated the purchase of a Windsor uniform, plentifully bedecked with gold braid. He went through the ordeal with poise and credit, but—

"I would not take $50,000 to wear these overalls on my ranch," he confided later to a friend. "The bulls would election in British Columbia."

As a lover of horseflesh Dr. Tolmie desired to witness the Derby. This, to his surprise, called for meticulous attention to costume, but with the assistance of a Canadian friend who had lived in London for some years he managed to garb himself in what was considered proper for a gentleman of his station. Finally, resplendent in silk hat and shiny top coat, Dr. Tolmie picked up his kid gloves and inquired whimsically:

"Do I carry these with the fingers pointing northeast or southwest?"

As it happened, Dr. Tolmie was not long worried over that intricate point of etiquette. He lost the gloves before he was half way to the famous racecourse, but history is silent as to whether he lost more than that before the day was over, or whether he had a bet on the winner.

Contemporary Epigrams

By Bernard K. Sandwell

EQUALITY

Let the Old World, where rank's yet vital,
Part those who have, and have not, title.
Toronto has no such social classes:
Only the Masseys and the masses.

OASIS

After a decade, more or less,
Of marching through the wilderness,
The Chosen People chooseth Hanna
As Chief Distributor of Manna.

ANTIQUITY

Can't something be done for the preservation
Of the New Toronto Union Station?
One of our finest antique remains
Is going to be all messed up with trains!

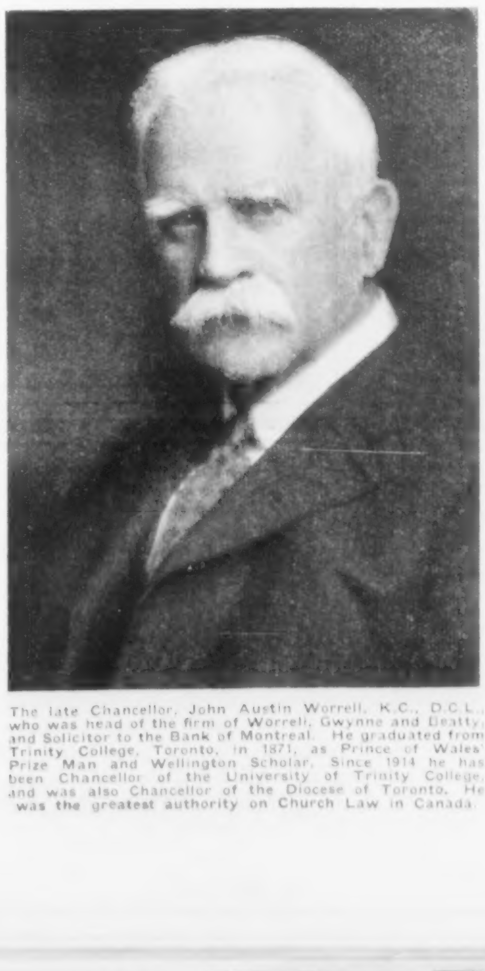
COMPENSATION

Just as the Province begins to think
That water is not so good to drink,
Mr. Young and some well-greased women
Show that it's quite all right to swim in.

B. K. S.

◆

A portrait of Johann Sebastian Bach, the great composer, by the German artist, Balthazar Denner (1685-1740) has recently been presented to the Philadelphia Art Alliance by Mrs. Samuel P. Wetherall in memory of her daughter, Christine Wetherall Stevenson, one of the founders of the Alliance. The picture was originally presented to Mrs. Stevenson by her grandfather. In 1879 Major Ponsonby Shaw, on behalf of the Munich Picture Gallery, offered her $2,500 for the portrait, which she declined. The Munich Museum contains many of Denner's canvases



The late Chancellor, John Austin Worrell, K.C., D.C.L., who was head of the firm of Worrell, Gwynne and Beatty, and Solicitor to the Bank of Montreal. He graduated from Trinity College, Toronto, in 1871, as Prince of Wales' Prize Man and Wellington Scholar. Since 1914 he has been Chancellor of the University of Trinity College, and was also Chancellor of the Diocese of Toronto. He was the greatest authority on Church Law in Canada.

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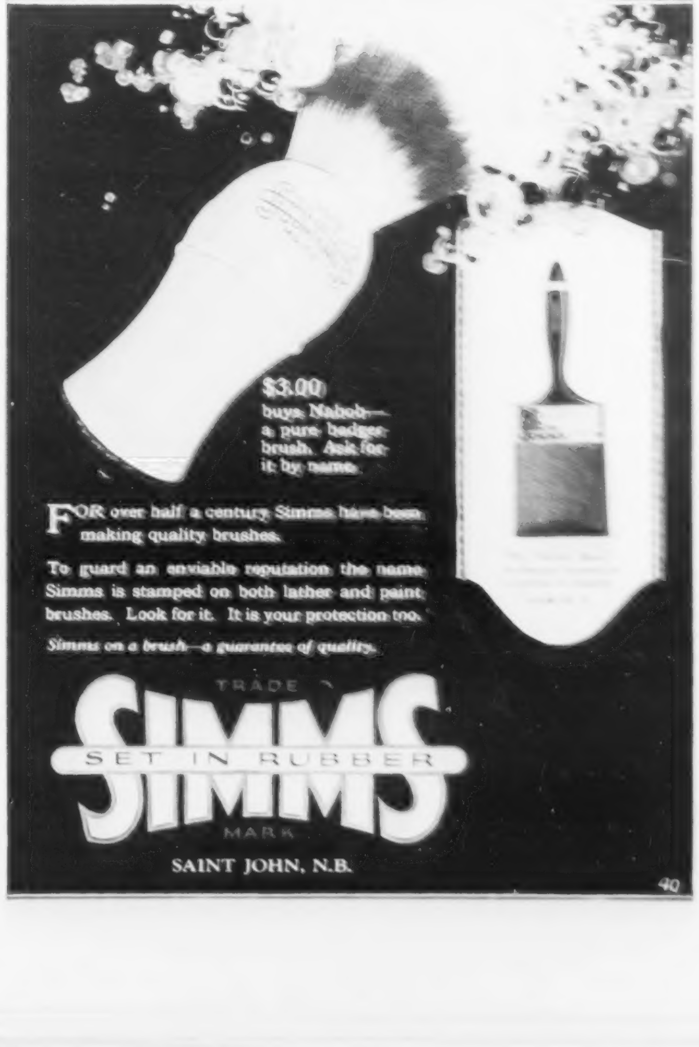

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MUSIC and DRAMA

George Arliss Returns in "Old English"

The return of George Arliss in John Galsworthy's "Old English" is an event in a season that seems to have been largely a hodge-podge of hit-or-miss theatrical ventures. In a welter of pseudo-theatricalism a touch of the old theatre is as welcome as the unexpected present of a bottle of old wine, and after seeing Arliss again at the Royal Alexandra this week as that "grand old sinner," Sylvanus Heythorp, one can only wonder where are the snows of yesteryear and sigh for the days when the theatre was the theatre and character-acting was character-acting.

"Old English" is probably familiar to most theatre-goers, for it is now concluding its third season. Galsworthy based the play on his own story, "The Stoic," and it is not so much a play as a character study. Sylvanus Heythorp, Chairman of the Island Navigation Company, is a man who in his youth tasted of all the forbidden fruits and in his business career fought the devil with a greater fire. Now, in his old age, "poor as a church mouse" in his own words, hanging on to his position only because of the awe in which his associates hold him because of his past endeavors, "Old English," as he is called, commits a breach of trust by accepting a commission on the sale of four ships in order to provide for the children of his natural son. He [illegible] his scheme [illegible] to escape disclosure, but by a trick of fate one of the shareholders of the company, a nosey fellow named Ventnor, stumbles on the truth and threatens "Old English" with the scandal of it. But Heythorp has the last word, for having been told by his physician that excess will kill him, he has a bounteous repast of food and wine prepared and eating and drinking heartily like the old pagan he was, slips quietly out of life.

In a play such as this, when the episodes are contrived for the sole purpose of revealing the character of one man, "Old English," the success of the piece in the theatre depends almost wholly upon the ability of the actor in that role, and, as this department remarked on a previous occasion, Mr. Arliss' portrayal is practically flawless. The authenticity of every gesture, the delicate shading of every expression proclaim a master of characterization. In minuteness of detail the portrait is photographically perfect, and the effect of pungent humour that Mr. Arliss gives to certain of the moods emphasizes the humanity of the man. One [illegible] think that the performance could be bettered.

Everywhere throughout the play [illegible] is in evidence, with his splendid sense of the theatre, his genius for [illegible] of person and episode, his profound knowledge of people and their reactions to life. One of the most appealing scenes in the unfolding of the drama is the moment where old Sylvanus asks Molly, his house-maid, to [illegible] that he may look upon her fresh young beauty and thus get the sour countenance of his nagging daughter out of his mind. The sheer humanity of the scene is unforgettable.

There have been but little changes made in the company. Ivan Simpson plays with the same excellent authority Joseph Pillin, old friend of Sylvanus and a victim of his roguery. [illegible] Marshal is delightful as Rosamund Larne, wife of Sylvanus' natural son, and Molly Johnson is attractive as her daughter. Phyllis [illegible] is effective as Adela, the "old" daughter of Sylvanus, while Dora Dawson makes a very comely Molly. The remainder of the company maintains a very high standard.

* * *

Salvos For Salvi

One of the most interesting figures on the concert stage is Alberto Salvi. Had anyone prophesied before his advent that a harpist could fill Massey Hall and rouse his auditors to a high pitch of enthusiasm, such a prophet would have been regarded as a little off in the head. And yet that is exactly what Salvi is doing. One recalls his debut in Toronto a few years ago when he appeared as assisting artist with Edward Johnston, the Canadian tenor. It was a diverting experience to see how perfunctory interest in a harpist and above all an unknown was changed by the magic of his playing into splendid fervor of applause until he rivalled Johnston in the favor of the audience! And there was no doubt of the reality of the conversion. From then on it was salvos for Salvi.

He has made many appearances in Toronto since that first event, and on Monday evening appeared again at Massey Hall and indicated that he still retains his full power to captivate and delight his listeners. Wizardy is the only word that describes his performance. By many people the harp is regarded as more or less a dead-and-alive instrument, but Salvi transforms it into a living, vibrant thing far removed from the tinkling emptiness that characterizes it when in the hands of routine performers. His technical equipment is prodigious; he amazes one by the completeness of his mastery of the instrument, and with this authority of control he combines a fine musicianship that places him alone in his field.

His program on Monday night, of which I was unfortunately only able to hear part, owing to the conflict of other engagements, was highly attractive. He opened with his own arrangement of Martucci's Sonata Facile, a melodious affair that quickly revealed his capacity for liquidity and depth of tone. The Notturnino by the same composer was a brief but lovely revery of haunting phrases, played with splendid interpretative skill. In excellent contrast was "Gagliarda" (Galilei-Respighi), enchanting in the vigour of its liveliness. The Zabel Etudes de Concert, Nos. 1 and 2, were two gems, essentially of the harp, the first pure and quiet song, the second a startling bit of tempestuous rhythm. The two Debussy numbers, Prelude and Ballade, arranged by Salvi, were given an excellent reading, in which the performer's musicianship became quite apparent. Of his many encores perhaps the most popular was the Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffmann," ravishingly presented.

With Mr. Salvi appeared Mr. Sergei Stupin, 'cellist, who impressed one as a highly competent performer. He has a gratifying command of technique and in the Popper "Hungarian Rhapsody," particularly, disclosed a rich robust tone that was yet capable of deep emotional suggestion. His second group was composed of a Bach Air, Schubert's "Moment Musical" and Popper's Tarantelle in A Major. He was given an enthusiastic reception.

* * *

WALLACE EDDINGER
Appearing in Frederick Lonsdale's "On Approval" at the Princess Theatre next week.

Reginald Stewart's Recital

For his recital at the Margaret Eaton Hall, Wednesday of last week, Reginald Stewart, the accomplished Toronto pianist, chose to present a program whose attractiveness lay in the novelty of its numbers. The composers who figured in the recital were modernists of the less dissonant variety; one might almost term them in a sense "early" modernists, and it was in their gayer and more theatrical moods that they were disclosed, bizarre piano effects being characteristic of a majority of the selections.

It was a program to which Mr. Stewart could do full justice, having a delicate knack for presenting such musical skits with just the right programmatical flavor. Perhaps the most modern of the offerings was Yorke-Bowen's "Toccata," in which, while dissonance is quite apparent, there is a liveliness to its rhythmic flow that makes it highly palatable. Debussy was represented by his "Les Jardins sur La Pluie," a lovely scenic strain that was finely rendered by the pianist. Stojowski's "Love Song," also on the program, is a clever revelation of the emotional urge as experienced by a modern. Of the more glittering variety were the two colorful Chinese pieces, Godowski's arrangement of Rameau's "Tambourin" and Kreisler's familiar "Tambourin Chinois." Liadow's "Music Box" is typical of its kind, a tinkling bit that is interesting only because of its neatness as a stunt. Other numbers all admirably played were Palmgren's Berceuse, Kreisler's arrangement of Rachmaninoff's "Liebesfreud" and the Bizet-Rachmaninoff "L'Arlesienne." The inclusion of the Bach-Tausig Fugue on such a program was a sly move that may have surprised some, but as Mr. Stewart pointed out in his illuminating comments, it was done so because Bach is still more modern than the modernists. The Arensky Trio in D minor, which was played by the Hambourg Trio as the opening number of the recital, was effectively rendered, the brilliance of Mr. Stewart's work at the piano being especially apparent.

THE HAMBOURG TRIO
Boris Hambourg, 'cellist, Reginald Stewart, pianist, and Elie Spivak, violinist. They will give a recital at the Margaret Eaton Hall on Wed., March 23rd

William Heughan Again Delights

A concert by William Heughan, the eminent Scottish actor-singer is always welcome. There are few singers on the concert stage who make their recitals as charming as he does, and his appearances in Massey Hall Wednesday and Thursday nights of last week were again occasions of delight. Mr. Heughan not only possesses a basso of fine resonant quality, in addition he is an able actor and mimic, and combining with these a handsome appearance and an impelling personality, he makes of every song he sings a rarely appealing event. The degree in which he is able to suggest characterization and atmosphere by gesture, change of expression and shading of voice is uncanny.

As heretofore the ballads of Scotland, Ireland and England figured largely on his two programs and no one can sing them as well as he does. Whether it is "Cam Ye By Atholl," the melancholy "Auld Fisher," the humorous "Come Under My Plaidie," or the rollicking "Father O'Flynn," he is at home in them all. It was inevitable that he should also sing Moussorgsky's "The Song of the Flea," "The Song of the Volga Boatman" (Chaliapin-Koeneman) and "The Two Grenadiers" (Schumann). These he has sung here before and so effectively that he could not get away without singing them again.

* * *

Annual Concert of Toronto Male Chorus

It is eleven years since the Toronto Male Chorus was formed and in its succeeding annual concerts it has come to establish itself as one of our worth-while choral units. While perhaps not possessing the artistic distinction that marks the more outstanding choruses in this city, it has been soundly trained, and in the robust strength of its masculine voices possesses a great appeal for the many who like to hear men sing. The program presented is usually of the popular variety, and this is a change that is not unwelcome. In its concert at Massey Hall, Tuesday of last week, the Chorus under its conductor, Mr. Ernest Bowles, indicated that it was in fine shape, and in such a pictorial number as "The Sailor's Return" a splendid virility of tone and emotional power were obtained. Delightful were the several negro spirituals sung, "De Gospel Train" and "Heav'n, Heav'n," one could have heard more of those. In selections such as "Killarney" and "Mighty Lak a Rose" a tenderness of feeling and voice was achieved in a very attractive fashion, and the various Scottish ballads were sung in splendid style.

The assisting artists were Mr. Ernest Seitz, the well-known pianist, and Madame Holland, the contralto. Mr. Seitz's playing is too well-known in Toronto for extended comment; it is necessary only to say that he was in excellent form as usual, and in his three numbers, Moszkowski's "Caprice Espagnole," Chopin's "Fantasie in F Minor" and Glazounoff's "Gavotte in D Major," he revealed that refined delicacy of touch and technical ease that make his performances so enchanting. Madame Holland has a voice of good quality and appealed in conventional songs.

Hal Frank

Amusing Farce at the Empire

While "The Kiss in the Taxi," written by Clifford Grey and presented at the Empire Theatre this week by the English Repertory Company, follows the general lines of all farcical comedies by depending upon misunderstanding for the creation of amusing complications, it possesses the almost unique distinction that the misunderstandings and resulting complications are all plausible. The comedy portrays the difficulties of a gay bank president who uses the name of his sedate head bookkeeper to conceal his own identity in his love adventures, and has some really amusing situations. While the play borders on the risque, it is not offensive and has a number of really clever lines. Generally speaking, the English Repertory Company is seen to better advantage in this comedy than in several of its other productions this season. Eugene Wellesley as Richard Brent, the banker, George Le Guere as Francis Fernood, a playwright, Norman A. Blume as John Cranwell the sedate

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bookkeeper, and Anne Carew as Mary Brent, the banker's wife, do particularly good work, and the other members of the cast are all acceptable.

F. M. P.

* * *

The Late Signor Vegara

The death of Signor Leonardo Roberto Vegara on Wednesday, March 16th, following a lengthy illness, removed one of the prominent figures in the musical life of Toronto. During the twenty-five years that he taught music in this city he developed many talented pupils, whose later success on the concert and operatic stage was a constant source of gratification to him. Among these were Olive Fremstad, who created a veritable sensation as Carmen at the Metropolitan Opera House; Miss Ellen Beech Yaw, Theatre Lyrique, Paris; Miss Josephine Jennings, prima donna, Hess English Opera Co.; Amelia Rippe, court concert singer of Germany; Helena Pelletiero of the New York Casino Co.; Miss Maud Fuller, Sousa's Concert Band; Berta Ricci, prima donna of the Scala, Milan; Tersina Rojleri, with Carl-Rosa Opera Co., London; Miss Mabel Glover, renowned concert singer in Canada; Mons. F. X. Mercier, primo tenore of the Grand Opera, Paris; Miss Mable Glen Hunter, Miss Martin, well-known concert singers of Indianapolis; Mons. J. B. Dupuis, Duff Opera Co.; Mons. E. Duquette, basso soloist of the Jesuit Church, Montreal; Andrew Tilley, oratorio singer; Miss Alice Burrowes of Toronto, who is acknowledged to equal the late Mme. Patey; Mr. Albert Parr, leading tenor of the Bostonians; Chauncey Chenoweth, tenor soloist, St. Joseph's Cathedral, Columbus, Ohio; Wm. Beard, Jr., whose "magnificent dramatic barytone" captivated Walter Damrosch when he heard him in Louisville.

Signor Vegara was born in Milano, Italy. He was a pupil of the famous Lamperti, afterwards going to Berlin, Germany, winning scholarships at the Stern Conservatory and the Theodor Kullak school. He made his first appearance in Berlin with Moszkowski, the famous pianist. He then toured through Germany with Dr. Hans von Bulow and Sivori, the famous pupil of Paganini. In Paris he sang in the Madelaine under Saint-Saens. While in London, England, Signor Vegara won fame at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, for nine years of solo singing, and sang with such [illegible] artists as Patti and Albani. In America he sang with the Boston Symphony. He was [illegible] [illegible] by America's [illegible] [illegible] Christine Nilsson, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] von Bulow, [illegible] [illegible] Gallie and Otto Lessmann. The [illegible] copy of Victor Hugo's [illegible] "[illegible] ma charmante" was given to Signor Vegara by the great poet in Paris, in the presence of [illegible] [illegible] Gambetta, and Paul Meurice, poet and private secretary to Victor Hugo.

* * *

New American Opera

Whenever a new work of importance is produced we are tempted like everybody else to seek some older composition as a touchstone for comparative criticism, says "The New Yorker," but just before we start to write that the novelty is not as good as the B minor Mass, the Fifth Symphony or "Till Eulenspiegel," we are interrupted by the memory of an old German piano teacher who used to torment us with the B flat major scale and other troublesome technical horrors. One dismal afternoon, in the hope of diverting his too keen ear from the aforementioned scale, we asked him whether Rubinstein or Liszt was the greater pianist.

"They were not prize fighters," he replied austerely. "The scale in B flat again, please!"

Consequently, in laying before you our notions about "The King's Henchman," we shall refrain from saying that it is not as great an opera as some undisputed masterpiece and we hope that anyone who attempts to prove anything about Miss Millay's libretto and Mr. Taylor's music with yardsticks will be condemned to practice the B flat major scale until he can play it *prestissimo* and triple *piano* to perfection.

The fable which Miss Millay has evolved for Mr. Taylor's art probably is familiar to almost everyone by this time. Should it be that you haven't read the daily prints, let us sketch it.

Eadgar, King of England, despatches his foster-brother, Aethelwold, to inspect Aelfrida, daughter of the Thane of Devon. Object: matrimony. Aethelwold is lost in the mists of a forest in Devon on the Eve of All Hallow Mass, and is discovered by Aelfrida, coming to find the spirit of her lover, according to the old rites. Aethelwold falls in love for the first time and betrays the King's trust by sending word that he has "found her nothing fair—a comely maid enough and friendly-spoken, but nothing for the King," and asking the King's blessing on the wedding of Aethelwold and Aelfrida. But in the following spring, Aelfrida has wearied of her husband and would leave Devon. Aethelwold is about to take her to Ghent, when the King passes by. To cover his deception, Aethelwold bids his wife to "be foul, be bent, be weathered," lest the King be aware of his loss. But Aelfrida appears radiantly before the King, and Aethelwold falls on his sword.

Here is an excellent operatic "argument," as they used to say in the official texts, and Miss Millay has built it craftily and dressed it in lovely words. The poetry does not reach the level of her shorter lyrics, but this is inevitable. Subtlety and compression would be lost on the operatic stage, and if "The King's Henchman" is not representative of Miss Millay's finest work, it still is, from a literary point of view, one of the best *libretti* ever written; we might as well be completely candid and say that it contains poetry the like of which rarely, if ever, has been sung in lyric drama.

Mr. Taylor's music is in every way the complement of Miss Millay's drama. There is, as might have been expected, a reflection of "Tristan" in it, especially in the long love duet which makes up most of the second act, and there are passages in which there is a Russian influence, but the most of it is Taylor. Unlike most of our American composers, Mr. Taylor has developed a style that is his own, and it can be traced from such comparatively early works as "The Chambered Nautilus" and "The Highwayman." ("The Highwayman," we think, is the finest romantic cantata ever composed) through songs like "A Song For Lovers," transcriptions like "A May Day Carol" and orchestral compositions like "Through the Looking Glass" and "Circus Day." Wagner is, as the composer admits, the spiritual godfather of "The King's Henchman," but there can be no doubt of the opera's actual paternity.

The casting is generally superb. Edward Johnson acts Aethelwold like an actor rather than like an opera singer, and his beautiful enunciation is a joy. Lawrence Tibbett does the best work of his career as Eadgar, although his make-up might be more carefully adjusted. Florence Easton's Aelfrida is well sung, of course, but it also has a psychological quality which is rare in opera. Miss Easton conveys the shallowness and the silliness of the girl without clowning, and projects her futility without making her vapid. William Gustafson loses the humor of the rich role of Maccus, Aethelwold's servant, but he intones his music imposingly, and Merle Alcock manages Ase, Aelfrida's lady-in-waiting, competently, although this characterization can be built up.

* * *

The String Quartets of Beethoven

Beethoven's achievements in other departments of music were so stupendous, and his influence so overwhelming, that people are apt to overlook his greatness as a writer of chamber works, writes Thomas F. Dunhill in "The Musical Times." Yet this is precisely the sphere in which the supreme qualities of his art were destined to be most fully manifested. "Beethoven and his Nine Symphonies" is a familiar phrase. We need a new George Grove to reveal the importance of "Beethoven and his Sixteen Quartets," a phrase which, to the cultured student, expresses an even wider range of thought and experience. There can be no doubt, I think, that Beethoven's most characteristic utterances were those which he reserved for an intimate circle of understanding people. It is certainly significant that at the end of his career he abandoned every other form of expression and delivered his most cryptic musical speech through the medium of four stringed instruments, a slender combination which only enough seemed capable of suggesting the immensities of his thought.

The powers of intimate self-expression which Beethoven possessed in his last Quartets were, of course, only arrived at by gradual stages of development, and by long experience in the composition of chamber music of a more normal kind. But no composer was ever so eager to experiment as Beethoven. He was not content as Mozart was, to settle down to any particular style, and show the world how much beauty he could express within circumscribed limits. Impatience was a habit of mind which colored almost all of his works, emerging now in restless syncopation, now in odd ejaculatory rhythm and curt phraseology. Such characteristics appear even in the first six Quartets, those dedicated to Haydn and published in 1801 as Op. 18.

These Quartets have come into special prominence of late through the advocacy of Sir Henry Hadow, who has expended his masterly analytical faculties upon them in a capital little treatise recently issued by the Oxford University Press. One may not endorse all of Sir Henry's claims. The Quartets are unequal in merit, but the best of the movements certainly bear the impress of a personality which was new in music. It is true that they do not show the natural mastery, the lack of hesitation, the inmost perfection of spiritual beauty of Mozart's best Quartets, but nevertheless they reach new heights in their vigor of rhythm, and attain a richness of total effect to which Mozart never aspired. We may perhaps differ from Sir Henry's estimate that "Beethoven had the greatest constructive genius of any musician who ever lived—perhaps of any artist except Shakespeare," but at the same time we cannot fail to observe, even in these early manifestations of his art, the composer's power to triumph over limitations. Despite the respect which Beethoven paid to the constructive principles he inherited from Haydn and Mozart, there is astonishing freedom of movement in all the parts. Form seems, for the first time in quartet-writing, to be divested of its formality, and the movements are built up with a unity and consistency which had not previously been attained. The musical phrases are so perfectly dovetailed that the listener is not conscious of the joins in the masonry. The main themes have almost always a distinctive quality. They are personal, like the characters in a play; we follow their progress with the same kind of attention that we devote to the delineations of a dramatist; we are interested in their behaviour in all kinds of different situations.

The Quartets which belong to Beethoven's middle period—the three fine examples dedicated to Count Rasoumovsky, Op. 59, the so-called "Harp" Quartet, Op. 74, and the wonderful F minor, Op. 95—are a tremendous advance, structurally and emotionally, upon Op. 18. The style of the music has greatly changed. It is now strongly individualistic, very consciously revolutionary and defiant. We can trace no likeness to Haydn or Mozart here, except in the preservation of the broad constructive principles of sonata form, which Beethoven never wholly deserted. The range of musical experience presented by these works, each of which is intensely characteristic while differing widely from its companions in style and mood, is amazingly various. We have much of the forceful Beethoven (the confident giant striding in his strength), a good deal of the romantic Beethoven (passionate yearnings and occasionally tender moments), of the [illegible] Beethoven (dark and brooding), and of the whimsical Beethoven (creating somewhat sinister [illegible] of surprises and freakish contrasts). These were all new things in [illegible].

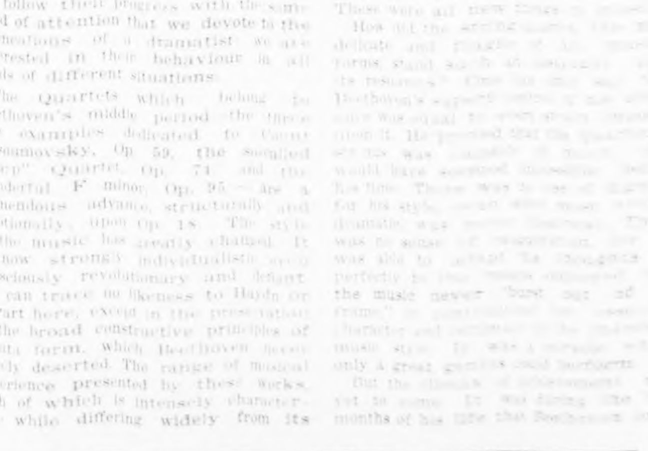
How did the string quartet, the most delicate and fragile of all musical forms, stand such an onslaught upon its resources? [illegible] may say that Beethoven's superb [illegible] was equal to every strain imposed upon it. He proved that the quartet as a [illegible] was capable of [illegible] that would have seemed [illegible] before his time. There was no [illegible] for his style, [illegible] dramatic, was [illegible]. There was no sense of [illegible], for he was able to [illegible] his thoughts so perfectly to [illegible] that the music never "burst out of its frame," [illegible] character and [illegible] music style. It was a [illegible] which only a great genius could perform.

But the climax of achievement was yet to come. It was during the last months of his life that Beethoven composed the group of [illegible]

[illegible]

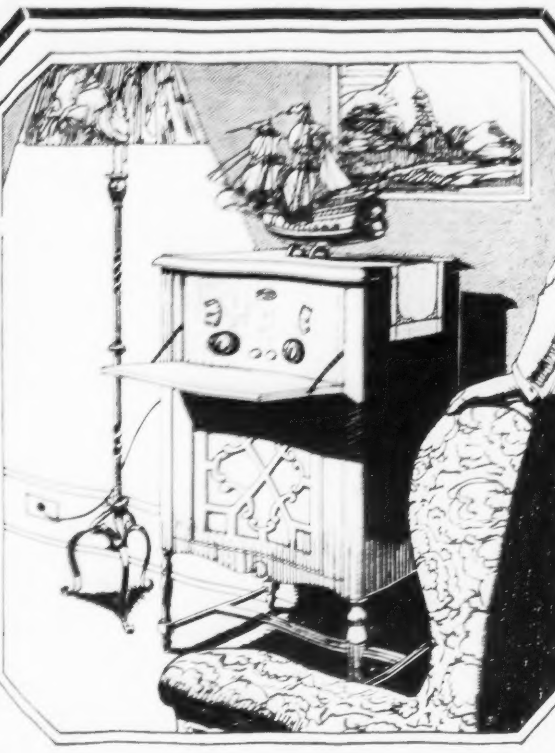
(Continued on Page 10)

HAROLD LLOYD
Appearing in "The Kid Brother" current attraction at the Regent Theatre. The coming picture at this theatre is "Michael Strogoff."



MADAME NINE DE GEDEONOFF'S CLEVER PUPILS

Madame de Gedeonoff, late of the Imperial Opera, St. Petersburg, Russia, with her pupils, recently gave one of the most original performances ever recorded in musical circles in Toronto, in her "Evening of Esthetics" at Hart House. In her drawing room of the early nineteenth century, she entertained her musical friends—all in costume and singing quaint songs of the period in four languages. The second scene was a presentation of the Letter Scene from Tchaikowsky's "Eugen Onegin," a true operatic interpretation by Mme. de Gedeonoff and Mme. Lola Prebsting. Shown in the group from left to right in the front row are, Miss Edna Liggitt, danseuse, Miss Anne Elizabeth Wilson, Mme. de Gedeonoff and D. N. Vladimiroff, instructor and partner of Miss Liggitt in the old Mazurka and Valse. Standing are Mme. Lola Prebsting, Miss A. M. Best, accompanist, Miss Marion Squair, and E. P. Blokhin as butler and Major Domo.



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HIS EX-MAJESTY, THE KAISER

"Wilhelm Hohenzollern: The Last of the Kaisers" by Emil Ludwig; Ryerson Press, Toronto; 528 pages; 29 illustrations; translated from the German by Ethel Colburn Mayne; $5.

AFTER the striking success of Ludwig's "Napoleon", his equally long study of Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany will awake in the prospective reader both lively anticipation and gloomy forebodings, both of which will be found justified in the actual reading. That the book does not measure up to "Napoleon" is not the author's fault, but the subject's: Wilhelm was not as great, nor one-quarter as interesting a character as Napoleon. All that biographical art can do for the Kaiser, Ludwig has done; and his study is graphic, illuminating, and profoundly valuable; it makes even, though large tracts, fascinating reading. It is only when placed beside the earlier work that it proves disappointing; and this is largely, if not wholly, due to the nature of the topic. As Mr. Gueda'la has pointed out in the New York "Herald-Tribune", the advantage that Napoleon has as topic, because he has been dead a hundred years, does not amount to much, since the Kaiser's letters and speeches, and even his intimate papers, have long since been published, or made available for research to students of the epoch. The book, in fact, is filled with quotations from state documents, with Wilhelm's comments scribbled in the margins, with the opinions of his associates, and so much other evidence of that kind that one wonders how the author managed to keep his text so light and thrilling.

One peculiarity of the book is that no one is quoted who was not distinctly favorable to the Kaiser. "No adversary of the Emperor (is allowed to) bear witness". This is not mercy, but a most terrible instrument of vengeance. Ludwig himself, impartial historian though he is, is patently hostile to his subject, for whom his feelings are a mingling of contempt and hate, ironic amusement, and pity because of Wilhelm's good intentions. He sees the crippled child, warped in nature by too stern discipline, and then allowed to play unopposed and erratically with the destiny of a great people, whom he ruined; and very terribly he condemns him out of the mouths of his friends and closest personal allies. Here speak Bebel and Erzberger, Eulenburg, Waldersee, Tirpitz, Moltke, and the Kaiser's own mother—and their judgments leave the Kaiser's enemies nothing to add. Prince Bulow alone of the inner group has maintained silence since the war.

In the face of this unanimity, Ludwig pleads that the Kaiser was the reverse of criminal in intent; that he struggled—unsuccessfully it is true—against many handicaps; that his blunders were merely blunders; and that he was, in all the main events of his career, most unfortunate. He shows for example, that many of Wilhelm's most bellicose utterances and the speeches and letters that made Germany feared and suspected throughout the world were inspired by a desire to create certain impressions among his own subjects, and in thoughtlessness and ignorance of their effect abroad. In this Ludwig is very much in the situation of the lawyer whose only hope of extricating his client lies in proving him an utter fool. Like the shrewd writer that he is, he does manage to get in a convincing note of pathos; but his Kaiser is at best excused for incompetence, never honorably acquitted. And the book ends with a bitterness unusual in an historian, the narrative closing with the flight into Holland, and the author's lament that Wilhelm had not the courage to stand his ground and take the consequences, but left his people to their fate. Possibly Ludwig, as author, mourns his subject's failure to furnish a final martyrdom scene, such as lent a brilliant conclusion to the drama of the French Emperor.

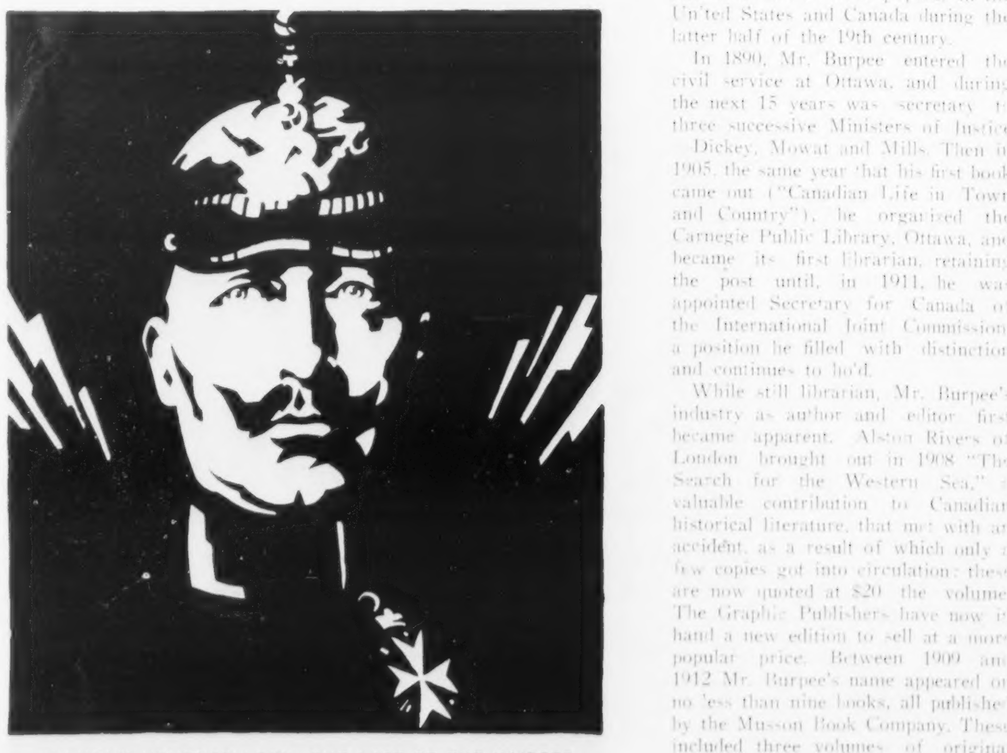
BESIDES being a striking and moving picture of a crowned head that was the centre of the world's attention for four years, the book makes clear two things: first, that Wilhelm feared the social-democrats in Germany, and dreaded the always-incipient revolution, more than he worried about international politics, and all his words and acts must be interpreted in the light of that knowledge; and, second, that far from starting the war of 1914-19, he was acutely conscious that a European conflagration meant the extinction of Germany, and was therefore zealous in avoiding one. Many pages are devoted to minute narration of the murder of the Archduke, the Serbian-Austrian crisis, and the events of June-July 1914. At first the Emperor struck his theatrical "shining armor" pose, with which we are all familiar, and then after a characteristically sudden change of mood, wherein his sanity returned, the apprehensive monarch was ready enough to recant, and did what he could for peace—but it was too late! Ludwig's contribution is that he shows the Emperor's change of heart was only too late because of the incompetence and bungling of the foreign ambassadors of Germany, Austria and Russia. Had they been experienced, alert men, the deadly war machine, even though its wheels had started to creak, might have been stopped; and on them Ludwig lays the blame for the catastrophe.

Incredibly one watches the Emperor's alternating interference with the conduct of the war, and shrinking from it. Now preventing Tirpitz using the fleet strategically, and now refusing to discuss plans with his generals; now trying to dictate tactics, and again being led passively by Hindenburg and Ludendorf, the drama of failure and stupidity and vanity draws to its sorry end. Despite its brilliance, its well-balanced proportions and authoritative information, this book seems to me not capable of wide popularity; Wilhelm's behavior is too exasperating, his career too humiliating. But it is by far the most comprehensive and best written portrait of the Kaiser yet published; beside it Wilhelm's recently published autobiography is too dull to be bothered with at all; and since it is unlikely that Ludwig's effort will soon be bettered, his book may easily achieve a relatively permanent place on the world's bookshelf as the finest and most readable analysis of the last absolute monarch of the western world.

The Reader's Guide

"When a new book comes out I read an old one."
—Samuel Rogers.

131. KIDNAPPED by Robert Louis Stevenson. No figures are available, but I would guess that "Treasure Island" has been read by more people than any other of Stevenson's books, and that "Kidnapped" is the best liked of them, though not quite so widely read. As a boys' hero, David Balfour is hard to beat; and "Kidnapped" is an adventure story, with enough plot suspense and able characterization and good writing to hold any lover of action stories. It has all the romance and pungency of 18th century Scotland. It has also the distinction of having a sequel that some think better than the original tale—"Catriona", in which Stevenson attained a higher place as story-teller than anywhere else except his short stories. "Kidnapped" and "Catriona" are both published in the same volume by the Oxford University Press in the "World's Classics" series, pocket size, bound in cloth, 60c.



WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN: THE LAST OF THE KAISERS
Whom Emil Ludwig has portrayed in the book of that title, which follows the same author's success with "Napoleon," recently reviewed here. This drawing from the book is by John Bull, and is reproduced by the courtesy of the "Forum."

* * *

ON THE ATLANTIC COAST

"Cape Breton Tales" by Harry James Smith; Gundy, Toronto; 140 pages; 5 drawings by Oliver M. Ward; $2.

THIS is not technically a new book; but it is one that, for practical purposes, has just come to life for the first time. Published in 1920 by the Atlantic Monthly Press of Boston, it did not attract any attention until the latter part of last year, when the original edition sold out quickly and one or two other editions were required. There is no ready explanation; the American public has discovered Mr. Smith and Cape Breton.

His nine sketches do indeed describe realistically and charmingly a little known corner of the world. As stories, they are very loose, and sometimes plotless; as essays, they come too near to being real fiction; but as impressionistic pictures of the people of that Island, they are delightful. "Garlands for Pettipaw", for example, is an amusing sketch of the inability of a hero to remain heroic in his village, and among his neighbors. It was a very small hamlet, and the Captain had performed a brave deed; but when he settled down ashore to bask in the approval of his fellow townsmen, he became a source of embarrassment to everybody. It was hard to remember only his sublime act of courage; and everybody was relieved when he wearied of inactivity, and went to sea again.

With the growing demand from all parts of Canada for books that will convey the conditions and atmosphere of other sections, the late Mr. Smith's collected studies will pleasantly satisfy curiosity as to life in Cape Breton. The illustrations are dainty.

* * *

A BUSY AUTHOR

A brief account of the career of Lawrence Johnstone Burpee.

NOTORIOUSLY, "Who's Who in Canada" disregards scholarship and the arts in favor of commerce and the gainful professions; but the record of one Canadian author occupies half a page of that work. From this source we learn that Lawrence Johnstone Burpee was born in Halifax, March 5th, 1873, of United Empire Loyalist stock and that his mother was a de Mille—a sister of James, whose clever and humorous stories were popular in the United States and Canada during the latter half of the 19th century.

In 1890, Mr. Burpee entered the civil service at Ottawa, and during the next 15 years was secretary to three successive Ministers of Justice—Dickey, Mowat and Mills. Then in 1905, the same year that his first book came out ("Canadian Life in Town and Country"), he organized the Carnegie Public Library, Ottawa, and became its first librarian, retaining the post until, in 1911, he was appointed Secretary for Canada of the International Joint Commission, a position he filled with distinction and continues to hold.

While still librarian, Mr. Burpee's industry as author and editor first became apparent. Alston Rivers of London brought out in 1908 "The Search for the Western Sea," a valuable contribution to Canadian historical literature, that met with an accident, as a result of which only a few copies got into circulation; these are now quoted at $20 the volume. The Graphic Publishers have now in hand a new edition to sell at a more popular price. Between 1909 and 1912 Mr. Burpee's name appeared on no less than nine books, all published by the Musson Book Company. These included three volumes of original essays—"A Little Book of Canadian Essays," "Scouts of Empire" and "By Canadian Streams"—and six works

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LAWRENCE JOHNSTONE BURPEE, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.C.
Of Ottawa, Membre Société Archaeologique de France, Hon. Sec. Royal Society of Canada, President of Section II of the same body, a former President of the Canadian Authors' Association, and Fellow of the American Library Institute. Mr. Burpee's multitudinous activities as a writer are enumerated in an article in this issue.

ably edited by Mr. Burpee—"Flowers from a Canadian Garden" (a choice miniature anthology), "Fragments of Haliburton," "Songs of French Canada," "A Century of Sonnets," "Canadian Eloquence" and "Canadian Humor."

Two years later Lane of New York brought out "Among the Canadian Alps," a book for the average traveller, part way between a guide book and a scientific work; and in the same year "Pathfinders of the Great Plains" appeared among the "Chronicles of Canada." One year later Mr. Burpee was seen for the first time as a biographer, having written the authorized "Life" of Sandford Fleming, issued by the Oxford University Press.

During the next ten years Mr. Burpee produced no book, having confined himself to contributions to the "Encyclopaedia Brittanica," "Encyclopaedia Americana," "Canada and Its Provinces," "Cambridge History of the British Empire," "Transactions of the Royal Society" and Canadian Archives publications, besides numerous articles for Canadian English and American magazines and reviews.

Now he has begun another period of book production. Having produced the "Encyclopaedia of Canadian History," which made the final volume of the "Makers of Canada," put out in revised form by Oxford University Press in the latter part of 1926, he is at present in the unusual position of being responsible for six different works about to come from five publishing firms. Messrs. Hutchinson of London, in conjunction with the Ryerson Press of Toronto, is on the point of publication of "On the Old Athabaska Trail," a romantic story of this old route of the fur-traders, arising out of the author's journey to Athabaska Pass. The Champlain Society has in press the long-expected "Journals of La Vérendrye" with the recital of that explorer's western discoveries, given both in the original and in translation, together with notes and bibliography, and an Introduction in which Mr. Burpee shows La Vérendrye to have been the real discoverer of the prairies, and the only native-born Canadian explorer of the first rank. Thomas Nelson and Sons have in press an "Historical Atlas of Canada" containing 80 maps by Bartholomew covering every phase of Canada's political, social and economic history, accompanied by very full notes and other explanatory matter supplied by Mr. Burpee as editor.

At the same time he has attended to some slight revision of "The Search for the Western Sea," which the Graphic Publishers have in hand for him, and has written a "History of the United Empire Loyalists" to be published in five volumes by the Graphic Publishers. Mr. Burpee is also engaged at present in editing a series of early western journals, to be published in seven volumes by the Arthur H. Clark Company under the title, "Fur Traders of the West."

This is not a complete bibliography of the works of Mr. Burpee. Many items have had to be omitted in order to confine the account of his literary labors within reasonable space. But enough has been said to indicate the extent of his contributions to Canadian historical literature; and in the case of an author so prolific it is well occasionally to recapitulate his divers efforts lest, among the host of them, a reader should miss the one in which he would be most interested. Moreover, where an author has been so largely engaged in research, and the editing of ancient and valuable documents, recognition of his patience and industry can only come through knowledge of the extent, as well as the nature and high quality, of his work.

William Arthur Deacon

A RIGHT SMART BOOK

"One, Two, Three" by Paul Selver; Doran, Toronto; 302 pages; $2.

Reviewed by J. E. McDougall.

ALTHOUGH the publishers of "One, Two, Three" might cherish the notion that "One, Two, Three" meant Huxley, Van Vechten and Selver, there is obviously inequality of talent among these three names.

"One, Two, Three." "Three what?" asks the jacket, and obligingly answers "Three ladies." But this novel of the literary and amorous adventures of a London playwright concerns itself considerably less with three ladies than with one gentleman, Anthony Delmar, whose susceptibilities are played upon by the ladies and life. The book would be satisfying if it were not quite so smart. Epigrams and pseudo-epigrams jostle each other at a frequently annoying rate. The following example will indicate the characteristic style:

"So was Edgar Crimp, of whom it was not quite clear whether he was a poet who also played cricket or a cricketer who also wrote poetry. Nor was there any difficulty in recognizing Mr. Gordon Gordon, the author of *Striplings, Spinsters and Spittoons*, the man who had put the litter into literature, and Mr. Nicholas Bordel, the author of *Henna and Gehenna*, who owed his fame partly to the press, partly to the trousers-press, and of whose writings it had been remarked that they were not so much brilliant as brilliantine. These two leading representatives of that school of novelists whose work is composed by dictaphone and sold by megaphone were in a corner with a green-faced lady, conducting an earnest conversation, which began with royalty, went on to royalties, and then returned to royalty."

There is, however, an extremely satisfying surprise in "One, Two, Three," not so much in the plot as in the fact that the author when he approaches his emotional climax suddenly forgets to be the cold and analytical English wise-cracker and with Celtic ardour indulges in a bit of writing which has force, conviction and genuine drama, at the expense of the easy epigrams.

"One, Two, Three" keeps admirably to the restrained school with the above happy exception and is consistently unsentimental in its avoidance of the tete-a-tete ending. A good evening's entertainment.

* * *

RICH JOURNALIST STRANGLED! WHY RICH? WHY STRANGLED?

"The Mellbridge Mystery" by Arthur O. Cooke; Longmans, Toronto; 312 pages; $2.

Reviewed by L. Paul.

THIS is, apparently, a first novel, conceived in the Doyle tradition, posing an attractive problem, but worked out with all the ponderous style proper in a discussion of Calvinism.

Mr. Cooke sets up the well-known machine. James Dare is a gifted dabbler in chemistry and crime. His adventures in a sleepy village are related by a pale Watsonian ghost. But the fabric of Mr. Cooke's weaving is not the fabric of Doyle.

Mr. Cooke should study the mystery story. The best practitioners in this field introduce necessary detail, and essential if dull evidence, by means of brief description, terse dialogue, and staccato soliloquy. He prefers to go ponderously, like a galleon, across a sea of words. And the result is not happy.

This is a pity. The quaint conceit of a *rich journalist* arouses hope. But Mr. Cooke wraps him in heavy grave clouts. The plot, here and there, is good. But, as one reads, one pictures the author as a solicitor, compiling a dusty wordy brief from which some talented K.C. may later dig the ore of convincing evidence. It is, in fact, a treatise and not a tale.

Mr. Cooke's work falls between the nether and the upper millstones—between the work of the Tabloid geniuses who make real crime seem fictitious, and that of skilled writers who makes fiction crimes seem real. Mr. Cooke makes unreal crime impossible.

The cover blurb tells us that the "amateur" succeeds more by "luck" than by good management. Taken away from its context this remark might be deadly. The word "Mystery" on a title page does seem to assure a certain ready sale. But that word should mean more. It should indicate craftsmanship in a field where only craftsmanship justifies the product, where only skill may entertain.

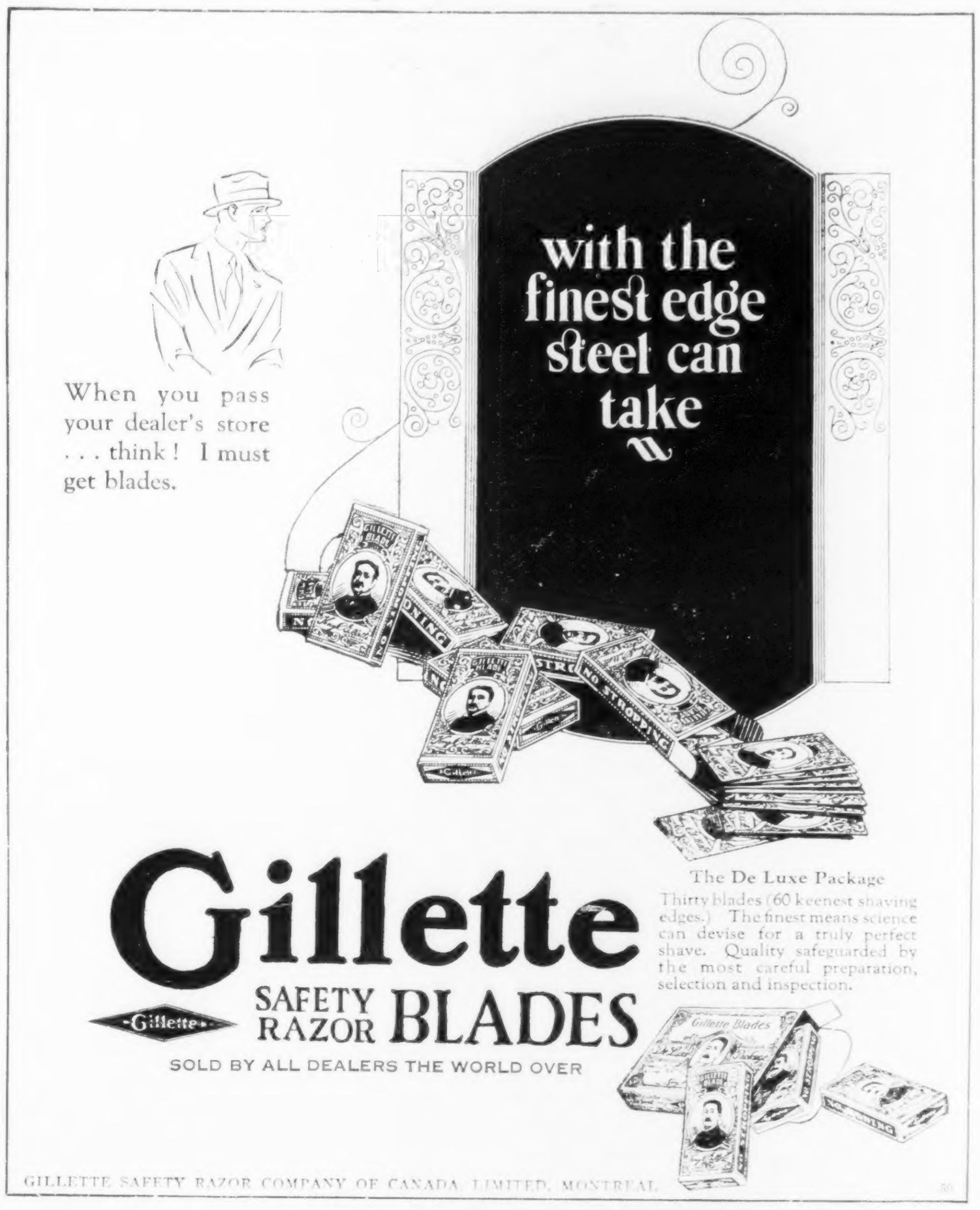
"Amateur" and "luck." Exactly, Mr. Cooke.

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and impertinent

Anthony Comstock: Roundsman of the Lord by Heywood Broun and Margaret Leech (A. & C. Boni, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, illustrated, $3). The founder of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice was a man who, like Carrie Nation, may be said to be the embodiment of a popular movement. A biography of him is therefore a convenient spring board leading to all manner of speculation on social matters and hence his life contains a wider interest for the thoughtful reader than his actual accomplishment would account for. He campaigned against nudity in human beings and statuary alike; he attacked art and classical literature. He was jeered by the intellectuals and cheered by masses of people akin to, or the very same as, those who followed William J. Bryan. He was a narrow, ignorant and bigoted man, fanatical and sincere. His effect upon the United States, and even this country, has been lasting. The biographers have made a careful study, and present the facts so

(Continued on page 12)



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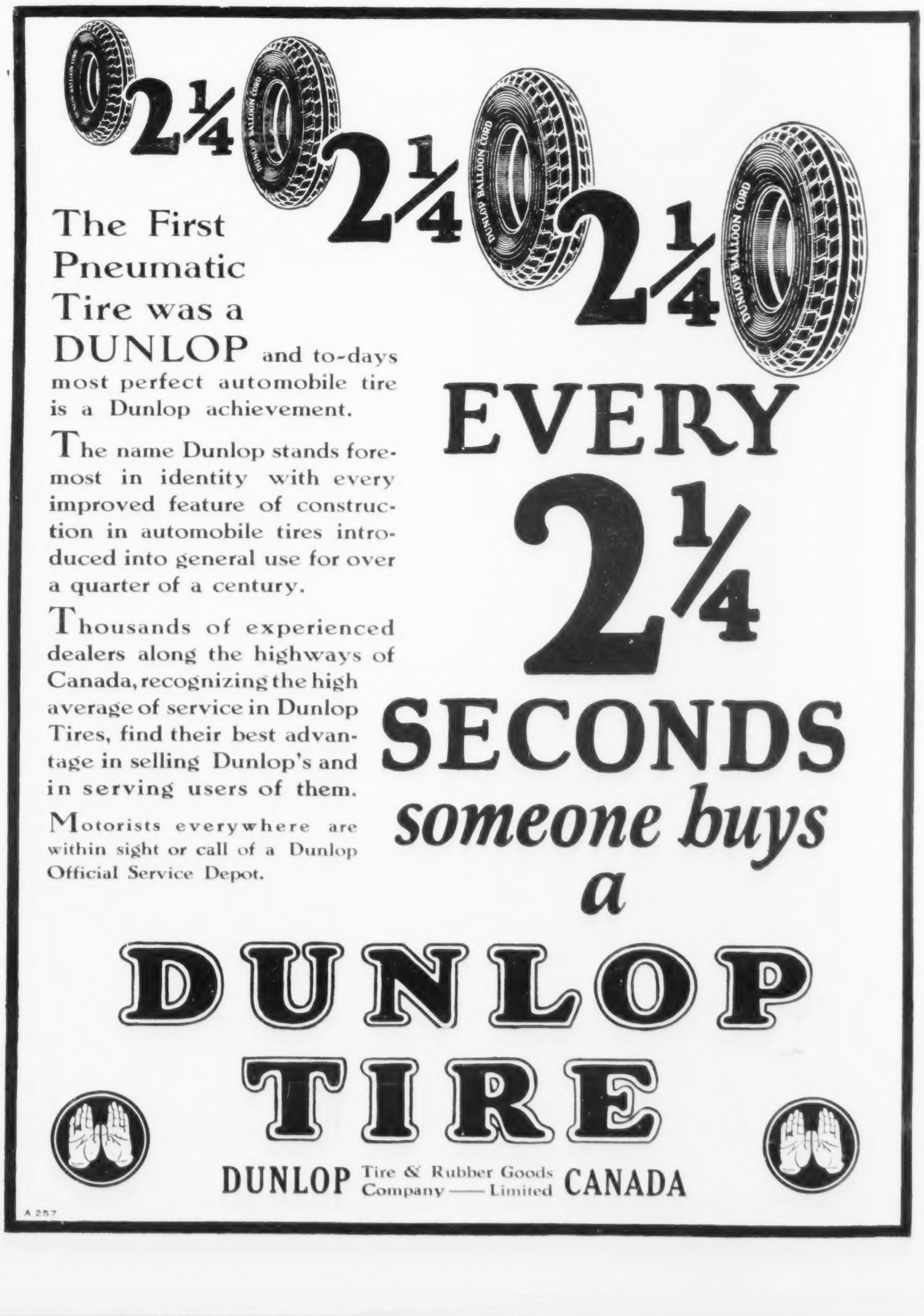

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MUSIC & DRAMA

(Concluded from Page 7)

never been imitated by other composers. They stand alone.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie once told us that there is only one way to approach the "Posthumous" Quartets —"with reverence, which is not exactly the most pronounced characteristic of the age." The advice is sound, and the comment, I am afraid, very just. Our present younger generation which, happily, loves Mozart is, unhappily, impatient with the mature Beethoven. Moreover, Beethoven, in such works as these, demands not only reverence but surrender. He is essentially egoistic, a compelling force—and the youth of to-day dislikes compulsion in any shape or form. Personal characteristics in music are out of fashion. Fortunately the true lover of chamber music is not easily disturbed by fashions, but is devoted to an art which is essentially reflective, sensitive, and friendly, and therefore largely concerned with the individuality of each composer who creates it.

Beethoven was probably the greatest composer of chamber music the world has ever seen. He did not say the last word that was to be said, by any means, but it is certainly true that after Beethoven, chamber music descended into a valley—a very fertile one no doubt, full of beauty, romance, and enchantment, but a valley. Beethoven himself remains on the mountain-top in splendid isolation. The present super-critical attitude towards his works is only a temporary phase, typical of an age which too often imagines it as the correct thing to stifle emotion, eliminate climax, and render art as level and impersonal as possible.

When the time returns, as it will do, for [illegible] of hero-worship in music, Beethoven will assuredly be a hero again.

* * *

THE Arthur Blight Studios announce a recital by Mary Hamilton, contralto, assisted by Doreen Hallett, reader, pupils of Mr. Paul Wells, Saturday, March 26th, at 8.15 p.m., in the Toronto Conservatory of Music Recital Hall.

* * *

THE [illegible]

* * *

ANOTHER [illegible]

MISS WINIFRED MacMILLAN
Who will be heard in an interesting piano recital with Miss Virginia Knott at the Toronto Conservatory Concert Hall on Wednesday evening, March 23.

"LET'S GO" is the significant name of the burlesque attraction at the Gayety next week, and it is typical of the whole production which makes the stage a beehive of activity every minute the curtain is up. As for comedy there is lots of it in the capable hands of Eddie Hall and Red Marshall, the two premier fonsters of the Columbia circuit. John O. Grant and Babe Healy, nifty singers and dancers, are two other prime favorites with this show, while Bebe Almond is known as the "Personality Girl." Last year Eddie Hall was an absentee from burlesque, appearing in Earl Carroll's Vanities, where his eccentricities met with the approval of press and public alike. Hall does not rely on make-up and the usual form of the grotesque to get his laughs but creates the fun as he goes along.

* * *

MR. JERRY SHEA has chosen another famous screen favorite to head the bill at Shea's Hippodrome next week. William Desmond and his Company will be seen in a comedy sketch entitled "The Pride Bandit." William Desmond is one of the male stars of the [illegible] stage who has won [illegible] of the [illegible] screen. He has been on the stage and in pictures since [illegible] years of age and has played every manner of role from the lead in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" to "Ben Hur."

Bill Robinson is undoubtedly the greatest colored comedian since Bert Williams. Bill Robinson is called "The Dark Cloud of Joy." He is not only extremely funny but one of the best dancers who ever shook a foot.

Ethel [illegible] will present bits of Musical Comedy, snatches of song, dance and fun culled from a number of hits, assisted by a quartette of girls.

Eileen Marrow and Gene Ford call their specialty "Divertissements." Mr. Marrow and Miss Ford have danced and talked their way into public favor in musical comedy and vaudeville.

Clem Hamilton in "A Syncopated Cocktail with a Dash of Personality," Eddie and Morton Beck, Rhyme and Reason, Hippodrome Weekly and an Aesop Fable completes the excellent program for next week.

* * *

THE Fire Brigade," a thrilling [illegible] in which Charles Ray and May McAvoy [illegible] is to be the feature attraction at the Uptown [illegible] Saturday. This great [illegible] and swift-moving [illegible] with human interest and sweet romance. Twenty-[illegible] were used and fourteen buildings were destroyed in the making of this production. Thrills never before caught by the camera are included in this vast film with a sixty-foot leap from a burning building. One of the most hazardous and difficult accomplishments was filming the [illegible] in which fifty cameras were [illegible].

[illegible] O'Connell, a well-known [illegible] performer, has an important part in this picture which [illegible] such artists as [illegible] Herbert, Tom O'Brien, [illegible] War[illegible] and [illegible] Mason.

"The Fire Brigade" is from [illegible] by [illegible]. Lotta Woods wrote the titles and William Nigh directed.

An elaborate costume ball, photographed in natural color, is a charming sequence. In this scene more than five hundred people, wearing a bewildering array of costumes, take part, and it is [illegible] one of the most beautiful scenes ever shown on the screen.

* * *

IN Charles Dillingham's latest production, "On Approval," coming to the Princess Theatre for one week only, beginning next Monday, James Reynolds, art director, was given free scope, the result is two elegant sets which during the recent premiere showing of this play in New York caused much favorable comment among the interior decorating concerns.

In order to entertain the connoisseurs who seek from this gem of artistic triumph Mr. Dillingham's own Frederick Lonsdale has taken only four actors, who run Wilde in an orgy of good fellowship, the theme of which is trial marriage, affording the audience fully one hundred and fifty minutes of continuous laughter.

The Lonsdale vogue has just developed in the past five or six seasons. For many years Lonsdale was a popular young actor in the leading theatres of London. Then he wrote "Spring Cleaning" and it made a sensation. He followed this up with half a dozen other successes, among them being "Aren't We All," and "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Both were Dillingham productions, Cyril Maude playing the former, while Ina Claire appeared in the latter.

The cast of "On Approval" consists of such distinguished players as Wallace Eddinger, Hugh Wakefield, Violet Kemble Cooper and Vera Nelson. The production is an exceptionally heavy one for a dramatic play, fully twenty stage hands are required for the shifting of scenery and properties.

MISS VIRGINIA KNOTT
Who will be heard with Miss Winifred MacMillan in their joint piano recital at the Toronto-Conservatory Concert Hall on March 23rd.

AN ATTRACTIVE event took place when Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt (formerly Miss Catherine Welland Merritt) entertained the officers of the National Chorus of Toronto at their apartments in Spadina Gardens. The occasion had its official as well as social aspect, for the work of the National Chorus in the past year was reviewed and tentative plans arranged for the concert next year, which will mark the twenty-fifth year of the Chorus under the direction of Dr. Albert Ham. It is intended to mark such an anniversary with a program of special importance, details of which are to be reviewed later. The work of the past year was reported to be highly successful and satisfaction was expressed at the splendid fashion in which the recent concert in Massey Hall was received by the public. Several appointments were made, including three honorary patronesses, Mrs. Hon. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. F. G. N. Starr and Lady Pellatt. Mr. R. W. McCaul and Major Armour were appointed to the General Committee.

* * *

A RECITAL of interest on March 28th is that by Dora Stutchbury-Fetzer, well-known Toronto pianist, who will appear in a program of Beethoven, Liszt, Greig and Chopin as well as a modern group in Canadian Forester's Hall.

* * *

GRETTA ROBINSON, contralto, pupil of Mr. William Armstrong, and Dr. Luigi Von Kunits, violinist, are giving a joint recital at Hart House Theatre, Thursday evening, March 24.

* * *

A NOVEL program was given in the Margaret Eaton School on Monday night when Mr. Harold Loring, the American composer and pianist, who has spent nearly twenty years among the Indians studying their songs, gave a lecture-recital on American Indian music. Mr. Loring was assisted by Evergreen Tree, a full-blood Sioux Indian, who appeared in the war costume of his nation. The lecture was a decidedly interesting one as Mr. Loring described the chief characteristics of Indian music, with its strong accent on rhythm and melody, and examples of these were effectively sung by Evergreen Tree.

* * *

THROUGH the current presentation of "Michael Strogoff," the Universal Film de France production starting Monday next at the Regent Theatre, an interesting question has arisen regarding the representation by an actor not of character, but of racial or national characteristics. In other words—could an American actor give to the purely Russian characters of Michael Strogoff or Ivan Ogareff the same convincing racial or Russian characteristics that are so marked in the acting of the Russian principals, Ivan Moskine and M. Chakatouny, respectively? Their finished performances certainly blend into this truly Russian picture in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired, and offhand it is difficult to think of an American who would please equally. On the other hand their performance is no more striking than the marvelous characterization of M. Defas as the Grand Khan of Tartary, who is the barbaric Oriental ruler to the life. Great acting, one is led to conclude, is great acting, and knows no limitations of race, nor when presented on the screen, of language either.

◆

Simplicity in Wireless

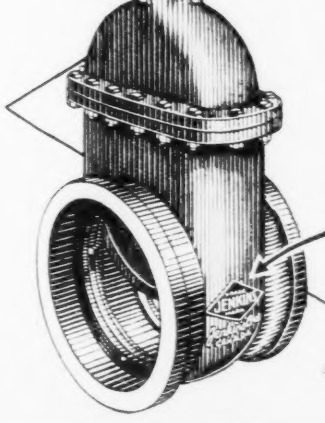
IT HAS been the practice until now to hold two distinct wireless exhibitions in London each year, one being controlled by a certain wireless trade organization and used only by the members of that organization, and the other organized for the general wireless trade or, in other words, those not connected with the trade association referred to above. This has always seemed rather unfair, as the public have never been able really to compare the relative values of apparatus sold by members and non-members. This year, however, the National Radio Exhibition at Olympia is available to the whole of the wireless trade who wish to exhibit, and it may, therefore, be fairly termed "national" in character. For non-technical as well as technical members of the public, this year's display proves thoroughly interesting. The articles shown include exhibits of some of the very early types of apparatus used for long distance work and every variety of present day sets and components, as well as models of television apparatus as used by Mr. Baird in his experiments in that direction. The general impression of the exhibition is that the apparatus turned out continues to improve in quality, whilst the prices asked are considerably less than those that were in vogue last year. The manufacturers seem to have realized more fully than before the requirements of the general public, and have concentrated largely in so arranging their equipment that a minimum number of controls are required to handle them, and those controls are so simple that any person with absolutely no technical knowledge can get the required results. Nearly all sets shown are either so arranged that the H. T. and L. T. batteries are contained in the cabinet, or additional cabinets are supplied to match in which these batteries may be placed.

◆

The Retort Courteous

A MEMBER of the grocery trade in London, well-known as the possessor of rather a pretty wit, administered a pointed rebuke to a lady prig whom he encountered recently in a West country hotel. He found himself at table with this frigid piece of humanity just after having been introduced to her. "By the way, Mr. —," she said, "may I ask what is your profession?" "I am a grocer, madam," was the reply. "Do you know," she said, "that in my part of the country grocers are not admitted among the best people?" "Indeed," said the grocer, with a smile, "I should imagine that also applies here."

We must get rid of the old saw about square pegs in round holes; it is the excuse of a feeble man.—*Mr. Norman McKellen.*



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THE LATE SIGNOR LEONARDO VEGARA
For twenty-five years prominent in the musical life of Toronto who died last week after a long illness.

Devil Fish

A GREAT devil-fish, so we read, appeared off Sicily the other day and attacked a group of fishermen, who escaped only by chopping off the creature's strangling tentacles.

There have been many stories of a monster squid or octopus, even before Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." But naturalists have always been rather sceptical.

In Mediterranean lands, and even in the Channel Islands, the flesh of a certain kind of octopus is quite a luxury. The common kinds are used as a fertilizer, and great numbers of the animals are hooked or raked out of the rock crannies at low tides. They may run to 8 or 10 feet in arm span, and are traced to their lairs by the litter of shells they leave about. For the octopus is an untidy person and a great crab eater and has an artful way of dealing with his prey.

Very much like a spider, he lies in wait in his rock cleft. When a crab comes sidling along the octopus stretches out a long tentacle, very gently grasps the unsuspecting crab or lobster, and draws it to his bosom, where he keeps it, perhaps with a collection of others, till luncheon time. He is apparently not always hungry, and likes to be able, like Mrs. Gamp, to "put his lips to it when so dispoged."

Sometimes, however, he falls upon his victim in the most unmannerly and voracious way—his table manners are shocking—tears off its limbs, and devours its flesh as if he had never had a decent meal before.

The octopus has, like many other animals, the power of disguising himself by assuming protective coloring, and it is not always easy to see him, so like is he to the rock.

The giants may be terrible enough. The ordinary sort are not really so terrible as the story writers make out. The French fishers make very short work of them, and even the little girls helping with the nets handle them with a contemptuous nonchalance that shows how little fear a bather need have. In deep water a big one might be a serious menace, but the octopus is rarely met with far from a rocky shore.

The octopus has a powerful parrot beak and one vulnerable spot, his neck. It is a mere "waist" between head and body. However deadly his embrace, a pinch there brings him to reason as no other argument will.

◆

Dragons of Today

WHAT were the giant lizards seen in captivity by Mr. Alan Cobham on his flight to Australia?

There is always a shuddery popular interest in the possibility of zoological surprises, and lizards, with their suggestion of prehistoric monsters, make a very special appeal to the imagination.

It is not so long ago that the great Comodo Monitors were discovered in the Malay island of that name. One of the new books—that by Mr. W. S. Berridge, F.Z.S.—gives their extreme (reported) length as 23 ft. Mr. Berridge admits, however, that the biggest specimen actually procured was 13 ft. from nose to tail. Still, 13 ft. is as long as George, the senior alligator in the London Zoo, so the authentic Comodo Monitor is worthy of intense respect.

The lizard family leaves man alone or the strength of some of the big fellows would make them nasty enemies. When Methuselah, a big monitor from Goat Island (south of Jamaica), came to the Zoo it was necessary to disinfect his mouth. It needed three men to overcome the creature's objections.

Methuselah grew quite tame with friendly treatment, but was embittered by the attempt of a tame mongoose—not a tenth of his size—to gobble him up. The mongoose had the infernal cheek to treat Methuselah as if he were an escaped snake and started to eat him from the tail upwards. The giant made no end of a fuss about it and was bleeding freely when the authorities came along to patch up the quarrel—and Methuselah.

Legends centre round another lizard—the Gila Monster of Arizona. The Gila Monster wears a flashy suit of orange and black or crimson and black. He is the only one of the lizard family which is gifted with poison fangs complete with glands. The imaginative genius of a great nation did what it could with this promising material, but a man of science—a Doctor Schufelt—"wanted to be shown."

To get first-hand information the zoologist arranged a meeting with one of these scourges and started an argument. When the Gila Monster had become really worked up the doctor gave the reptile his hand to chew.

The chewing was done quite thoroughly, and the hand was bandaged and watched by the experimenter with a beautifully detached curiosity. He reported no after-effects.

Advocates of the Gila Monster are not convinced. They urge that the Schufelt specimen was run down and out of form.

◆

A Wonderful Veteran

LORD BALFOUR will soon be 79, but no one would guess the tale of his years. Except for a slight deafness and for white hair, old age seems to leave no great mark on him. His voice is as rich and resonant as ever; he is still active and his interest in men and affairs continues unabated. As Lord President of the Council it was his duty to hand to the King a copy of the Speech which his Majesty read on the Opening of Parliament, and one wonders whether Lord Balfour would recall the occasion when he saw Lord Beaconsfield performing a similar duty. When Lord Beaconsfield went to the House of Lords he was in ill-health and his association with the House of Peers was the closing period of his long political life. It is as Disraeli rather than Lord Beaconsfield that he is remembered. But Lord Balfour will be remembered both as "Arthur James" and as one of the greatest of our elder statesmen. Elevation to the peerage has in no way diminished his activities. His counsel is valued by his colleagues in the Cabinet, and in debate he is still as forcible as ever. He still retains his unrivalled power of spontaneous speech, and a few notes scribbled on a long envelope are all that he requires to guide him through a long, intricate, and closely reasoned argument. His figure is perhaps the most familiar of all politicians to the man in the street. He is fond of ambling about London, and his tall striking figure immediately secures recognition. Many people, indeed, treat him as if he were a Royal personage and salute him in one fashion or another—a compliment which Lord Balfour returns with a rather embarrassed inclination of the head.

◆

An Epic Story of the Sea

AN HEROIC story of the war has been brought to light by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, who in a recent speech described a merchant skipper's gallantry when the *S.S. Dundee* fought a German sea raider. Captain Selwyn Day, C.B., D.S.O., is a grey-haired, clean-shaven man, now aged 51. He has retired to live quietly at Basingstoke, Hampshire. In the course of his account, which was broadcast all over the country, he related that sitting at the banquet of the United Chamber of Shipping, he heard his name mentioned by Mr. Baldwin.

"I looked up astounded," he said. "Then I found myself listening to such a tribute as can have fallen to the lot of few men to hear spoken of themselves. I only wish the six who did not come back could have been there to receive the praise they deserved. I am glad the story of the fight has been told. We steamed astern of the raider in order to keep out of her range. She signalled that she was the Norwegian steamer *Rena*, but I looked her up in Lloyd's List and found she was too big. Lieutenant Lawson volunteered to go aboard her with five of the crew. What became of them will never be known, but from what I discovered later I think they must have been killed by our own and the cruiser's fire. The *Leopard* opened fire on us, but we managed to keep comparatively safe while overtaking her behind. Meanwhile we fired at the base of her funnels to release the steam and possibly also to let the flames through. We were lucky enough to succeed with that, and the result was that the crew were too disorganized to fire properly. After half an hour she was a mass of flames, but still kept on firing, so the cruiser *Achilles*, which had arrived in the meantime, had to put a last round into her and finish her off. The strangest incident of all, however, did not occur until three months later. We were inspecting another vessel in almost the identical spot where we had fought the *Leopard*, when, on her decks, we discovered the very boat in which Lieutenant Lawson and his party had rowed to the *Leopard*."

◆

Grand Prix at Brooklands!

THE motor racing championship of the world has this year been won by France as the result of the Grand Prix race at Brooklands providing the French with their third success in the five existing international events. By common consent, this is regarded as the survival of the fittest. The French cars had been well tested in other races, and the advantage of preparedness was well marked. It is often said that "the best racing car is that which comes nearest to the bursting point yet never quite bursts," and the saying well expresses the tremendous strain which these cars have to endure. The cars went round Brooklands belching forth flames, and the unfortunate drivers were almost roasted alive. It was a disappointment to the spectators of the first Grand Prix motor car race ever held in this country that there were only nine starters, representing two countries, and that only three cars were able to complete the course of 270 miles. Moreover, three cars which competed for Britain were only nominally British, having been constructed entirely in France, while two of them were in the hands of French drivers. This was quite in accordance with the regulations, but many people have a strong feeling that in international events of such importance this sort of thing is undesirable. Both the *personnel* and the *material* of the British representatives should be truly British—otherwise the essential stimulus is lacking. There were only two vehicles genuinely British in conception and origin, one the product of a firm that is now defunct, and the other an entirely individual affair, not only designed and built, but driven by its owner, which was put out of the race by gear trouble after a plucky struggle. French cars occupied the first three places, the pilot of the second being an Englishman, Captain Malcolm Campbell, who alone retained the driver's seat throughout the race without availing himself of a relief.

◆

Future of Television

THE granting of two licenses for television in England does not mean that this latest wonder of the ether is soon to come into the home alongside the loud-speaker. The licenses are for experimental purposes, and much development is needed before television can become a regular service. When it reaches the practical stage the British Broadcasting Company, or its successor, the chartered corporation, will no doubt take an active interest. Apart from commercial reasons, the broadcasting organization would scarcely be justified at the present stage in spending money on television experiments. Seventy-five per cent of listeners, contributing the same percentage of revenue, have only crystal sets. Television on a crystal set is beyond the wildest dreams of the experimenters. The apparatus for receiving television on a commercial scale would probably be as costly as a luxurious valve set, and so, even if the service comes to maturity, it is unlikely to benefit more than a quarter of the wireless listeners of the country. Even those who have valve sets would need to buy another apparatus. Apart from its use in the home, Captain Hutchinson, the inventor, claims that television has great national importance. In war it will be invaluable, as a single aeroplane armed with a televisor will be able instantaneously to transmit the lie of the land to gunners and generals. Artillery bracketing will become far more of a certainty with the new method of observation. And it will find favor with the civil forces, too. Photographs of "wanted" men will be circulated by Scotland Yard instantaneously to every police station and every "looker in" in the country. But the inventor has consolation for those who may see in these uses only negative social gains—shorter wars perhaps, and shorter shrift for the criminal. The honest man will be able to identify himself all over the country, and eventually all over the world.

◆

For my part, I hold that of all exercises of human faculty Literature and Art "tread nearest to God"; and I think the more we can avail ourselves of their company in His service the better.—*Prof. George Saintsbury.*

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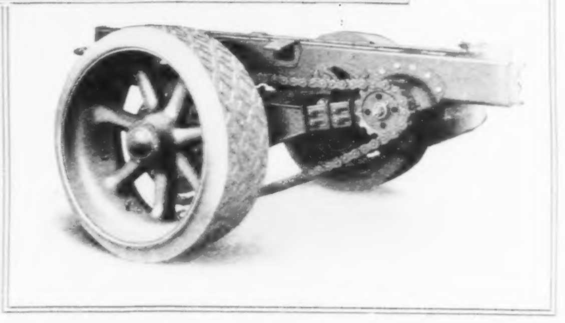

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THE BOOKSHELF

(*Continued from page 9*)

impartially that those who approve the ideals for which Comstock stood will view the book as a complete vindication; and those who hold Comstock in abhorrence will believe that the authors are making mock of their subject. It is quite a feat to please two factions so bitterly opposed. This is the first book chosen by the Literary Guild of America for circulation among its subscribers.

A Servant of the Mightiest by Mrs. Alfred Wingate (Gordon & Gotch, Ltd., 75 Richmond St. East, Toronto 2, $2). This is a romance of northern Asia in the 12th century, founded on the victorious career of the Tartar emperor, Chingiz Khan, conqueror of Russia, who left a profound impress upon Western civilization. The author claims that her novel makes intelligible a great deal that might otherwise be obscure in the present Chinese situation. It is her first novel. It is also the first novel to come from the Toronto Branch of the English and Australian publishing firm of Gordon & Gotch. Their Mr. Randall, of London, called last autumn to announce that his firm would soon begin to distribute general literature from its Toronto office; and this has come to pass. We welcome the newcomers, and hope they will bring out a large number of first-rate books and that their name will soon be as well known here as it is in other parts of the Empire.

The Reign of Brass by Charles C. Jenkins (Ryerson Press, Toronto, $2). Here is a Canadian story about a young fellow who left a law office to go overseas with the C. E. F., and afterwards became a smuggler on the Great Lakes. It is an exciting story, well calculated to hold the reader. The author has written a good deal, and has had exceptional opportunities to study fiction from the editor's viewpoint; hence he knows what to put into a story to get the effect he wants. That is why his one previous novel, "The Timber Pirate," was so popular; and I believe that "The Reign of Brass" will be equally so.

Bed and Breakfast by Coralie Hobson and Pearl Binder (McLean and Smithers, Toronto, $1.75). This is a book of humorous English sketches. It purports to be very, very funny, and possibly it is. One has to be in just the right mood for this sort of thing—and also educated up to it, or down to it.

Medical Views of Birth Control by eight leading physicians, edited by Sir James Marchant, with an introduction by Sir Thomas Horder (Martin Hopkinson & Co., Ltd., 11 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London, England, $1.75). In these brief, well-packed essays the views of some members of the medical profession in Great Britain find thoughtful utterance. Generally speaking, no doctor condemns the practice wholesale and none endorses it without reservations. Methods, circumstances and results are discussed thoroughly. While the writers approach the subject from different directions, and there is no unanimity of views the book, as a whole, seems to indicate birth control is advisable in certain classes of case which are clearly enumerated.

China Yesterday and To-day by E. T. Williams (Crowell, New York. Illustrated with photographs and maps, $1.50). This is a revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Williams' authoritative work, which was published originally in 1923. It contains 661 pages, and deals with Chinese history and every phase of the modern situation in that country. The new chapter that has been added is not on the present civil war but on Chinese art.

* * *

Literary Notes

A. HAMILTON GIBBS, author of "Soundings" and "Labels," writes from Golfe Juan, France: "Your paper looks darn nice. It's the first time I've seen it, and it reached me this morning forwarded from U. S. A. Your Literary Section stands right up, and certainly Canada and Canadian authors ought to be mighty pleased with you. You do them proud. Shall be back in Massachusetts in May."

* * *

THE three best selling novels in the United States during the past month, as reported by the New York "Herald-Tribune," were "Galahad," "The Plutocrat" and "To-morrow Morning." They were all reviewed in our Literary Section last week.

* * *

A. S. M. HUTCHINSON'S new son is to be called Simon, after the hero in the author's "One Increasing Purpose." Another case of the sins of the fathers being visited upon the children.

* * *

THE Vie Femina Heureuse Prize for the outstanding English novel of the year has been awarded to Miss Radclyffe Hall's "Adam's Breed." The runners-up were "Lolly Willowes" by Sylvia Townsend Warner, and "The Informer" by Liam O'Flaherty.

* * *

IT IS reported that the George H. Doran Company has established a department, whose sole function is to re-insert profanity into magazine fiction to make it suitable for publication in book form. The first work to be so treated will be Leonard Nason's stories which appeared in "Adventure," and which Doran will bring out under the title, "Three Lights From a Match."

* * *

LIONEL M. GELBER (University of Toronto) has sent a letter of complaint, reading in part: "I do protest against your assertion that the majority of Jews do not like 'Israel' . . . In the interests of truth it may be well to state that Mr. Lewisohn's book has been cordially received by Jews loyal to their Jewish heritage." The rest of Mr. Gelber's lengthy protest is not quoted because it accuses us of getting the information as to Jewish opinion on the book which we used in our review of it, from obscure and incompetent persons; and mere publication of the names of these gentlemen would prove Mr. Gelber's charges absurd. They are extremely prominent Canadian Jews, eminently fitted to judge works of literature, and to express opinions on the state of intelligent Jewish opinion. We withhold the names to save their owners the unpleasantness of the squabble some of their fellow Jews would evidently like to start.

* * *

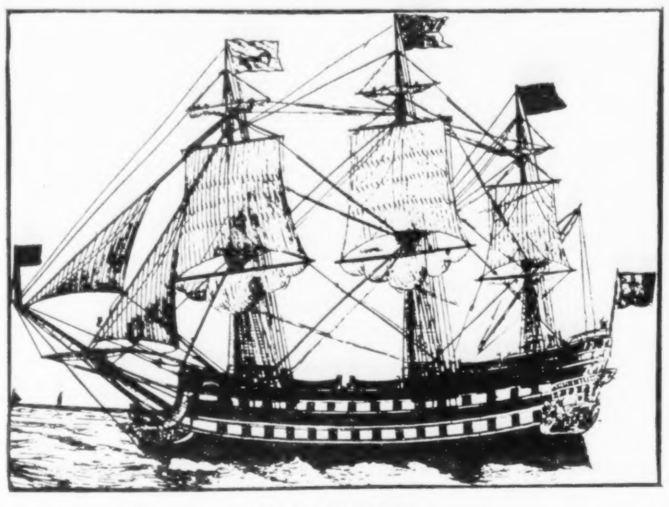
CANADIAN poets' work continues to attract audiences. Last week Norman Guthrie of Ottawa spoke in Montreal on Archibald Lampman's poetry, and Raymond Knister's critical essay on Duncan Campbell Scott's was read to the Poetry Society in Toronto.

* * *

WORD from Montreal says that the book, "Canadian One-Act Plays," has been a commercial success. It was financed by the local branch of the Canadian Authors' Association. One of the plays, Nancy Rankin's "The Hardhead," was recently acted by the St. James Players before a capacity house on two successive nights, the bill also including plays by Milne and Barrie. At the same time the Musical and Dramatic Association of Hudson, Quebec, was presenting "Brothers in Arms." Merrill Denison, its author, being in Montreal, was driven out to Hudson by Mr. and Mrs. Norman Rankin to see the performance, and made a short speech.

* * *

ON THE evening of March 1st, at the Conservatory Concert Hall, Toronto, the Toronto Conservatory of Music Trio accompanied Miss Myrtle Hare, who sang a group of three songs composed by Mr. Leo Smith, the 'cellist of the Trio, as musical settings for the poems of his friend, Duncan Campbell Scott — "Echo," "Spring Night" and "A June Lyric." For long Mr. Smith has loved the musical qualities of Scott's verses, and has been engaged in translating several of them for instruments and voice. The beautiful songs he has made of the poems will extend their popularity.



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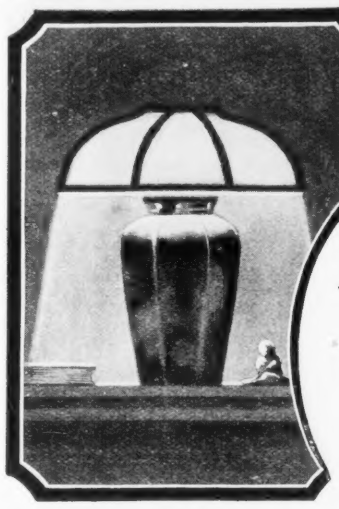

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SATURDAY NIGHT
FINANCIAL SECTION

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 19, 1927

Canada's Skyways, 1943

By Douglas MacKay

IN A [illegible] office in one corner of a vast shed a young man lifted a telephone receiver [illegible] "Hello, this is Winnipeg," and proceeded to make notes on a sheet of yellow paper. A minute later he [illegible] inner office where a [illegible] sat behind a desk.

"Dominion 34 [illegible] making [illegible] miles an hour in a slight northwest wind. [illegible] passengers and 459 pounds of baggage for Winnipeg," said the younger man briskly putting the yellow slip of paper on the desk.

"Good," was the reply. The [illegible] glanced at the wall [illegible]. "Have landing planes 15 and 16 warmed and instruct pilots Anderson and Barton to stand by. We should be all clear by daybreak. And be sure to give 34 the weather bulletin the minute it comes in."

"Yes sir."

The young man stepped [illegible] out into the [illegible] night air of the shed. High above him, so far as to seem vaguely unreal, yellow lights threw faint glimmer of illumination over the vastness of the great room. Down one side of the shed he stopped at a door marked "Mechanics' Quarters". He stepped inside and jerked the blankets off four men who were dozing on cots with their clothes on.

"Fifteen and sixteen ordered out to meet 34," he said sharply, and the men got to their feet grumbling, pulled on caps and gloves and shambled out of the shed. Further down the hangar he entered the pilots' quarters, and knocking on two inner doors called out "Mr. Anderson and Mr. Barton will stand by."

As he was leaving he set a pot of unmade coffee on an electric grill in the corner.

The telephone switchboard was buzzing when he returned to the warmth of the little office. He plugged in. "Hello, weather? Go ahead." Again he made notations on the yellow paper. "Righto thanks," and he rang off. He made another connection from the switchboard. "Hello, hello, Dominion 34. What's the matter, dozing on the job. Oh that's all right, I haven't had any breakfast either. Here's the weather bulletin. Ready? Low pressure area extending from Mountains to Saskatoon moving eastward. Manitoba and Northern Ontario clear. Alberta and Saskatchewan southern areas slightly cloudy. Manitoba to Quebec clear, but growing slightly cloudy. Brisk northwest winds above 1,000 feet. Cooler, generally. Get that? All right don't get impertinent. Aw shut up."

The young man hung up, yawned, stretched, and set about making coffee for himself.

From the remote recesses of the hangar two great planes were being towed out by tractor toward the closed sliding doors. They were placed side by side like dim white birds resting quietly in a twilight. Soon the mechanics had clambered into their vitals; chilly metal tappings were followed by the preliminary barks, and the coughs of a cold engine being warmed.

The two pilots stepped from their quarters smoking hasty cigarettes. Suddenly flood lights poured down from the hangar roof. The uniformed man from the inner office appeared and spoke briefly to the pilots while the engines of the planes roared into smooth hummings. The pilots climbed the short ladders into the plane cabins and the mechanics descended. The doors slid quietly aside and the two birds taxied out into the first gray of dawn. Down the long airdrome they raced, then took off and up.

At four hundred feet the first rays of the sun caught their wings, and they seemed like strange pink tropical birds hovering over a darkened earth. At a thousand feet they swung eastward still climbing.

From the east came the Dominion 34, a long silver tube also glowing pink in the morning sun. In the passenger compartments men were scraping the last patches of lather and beard from their faces, scrubbing, combing their hair and closing up their club bags. In the observation compartment passengers were being served their breakfasts in the brilliant morning sunlight. From the side windows and from the heavy glass in the floor they watched the country beneath take on the early light.

About twenty-five miles east of Winnipeg the two planes swung down upon the broad landing deck on the top of the Dominion 34 which hung poised motionless while the landings were made. Once on the deck the crew appeared through trap doors in the roof and made the planes fast. In a few moments electric elevators were bringing the passengers from their section on the under side of the dirigible to the top deck. Passengers and baggage were quickly moved into the planes where each person sat in an easy leather chair by a window. The cabin doors slammed, the engines roared again as the planes took off a few minutes apart. The Dominion 34 hung motionless for a few minutes until the planes got clear, then resumed its course for Regina, gradually picking up its speed of about 100 miles an hour.

The planes bearing the passengers for Winnipeg taxied back over the airdrome where it was now broad daylight. The smart white buildings housing customs and immigration department officials as well as ticket offices and a radio station were grouped about the tall mooring mast which appeared like a miniature Eiffel tower.

The tower was used by the dirigibles only when severe gales made the landing of planes on the top deck at all dangerous.

As the passengers descended from the plane cabins by a flight of short steps, red caps seized their baggage and carried it off to waiting motor buses. In a few moments passengers were driving through the city to their homes and to hotels, the planes were again in the hangars, and the radio operator was grumbling because his relief man was late as usual.

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A FANTASTIC picture of transportation fifteen years from now? Not at all. Ask practical flying men about it. Ask some of those who have been in recent touch with the latest European developments in the world of the air. The foregoing paragraphs comprise a reasonable, conservative forecast of one phase of air transportation.

If dirigibles—those great, lighter-than-air airships—are only a remote possibility in this country, why has the [illegible] presumed that the first air mooring mast will be erected in Canada in the near future? It was made quite clear by those who were in Great Britain recently that the dirigible is on the verge of tremendous developments. For the Ministry of Great Britain is building a ship [illegible] capable of 70 miles an hour and with room for 100 passengers. Another ship is being built, slightly smaller but with the same speed and accommodation for 100 passengers. These air liners will have a cruising radius of 3,000 miles. This year will see one of the vessels heading east from Great Britain, and by 1928 they will be touching all points of the Empire.

Already mooring masts have been erected in Cairo, Egypt, and at Karachi and Delhi in India. Sheds for housing airships are part of definite building programs at these points.

Canada will be two and a half days from Great Britain. Egypt will be two and a half days from London. India will be six days from the Empire capital, Capetown eight, and Perth, Australia, ten and a half. And all this in the season of 1927-28. Consider the progress that is almost inevitable in the next fifteen years!

IRISH PRESIDENT RAISES FIRST MAST FOR SHANNON HYDRO SCHEME
An electric standard, decorated with holly and laurels and surmounted by a Christmas tree, was raised at Stepeside, Co. Dublin, by President Cosgrave. It is the first of a series of masts for distribution of electricity in connection with the Shannon Hydro-electric project.

As to the element of danger, one has only to point to Germany where 37,000 passengers have been carried in Zeppelins without a single accident.

In Spain, a private company backed by the government, has ordered a tremendous Zeppelin which will fly from Spain to Buenos Aires, Argentine, and return in about four days, making the round trip once every month.

Germany is building a Zeppelin for trans-Atlantic service. In the United States a powerful lobby is on in Congress for military and naval dirigibles which, if successful, will enable the private builders to maintain plants which will facilitate the production of the commercial ships.

The present building programs of the various countries is not a sudden experimental rush into an unexplored field. Already the Atlantic has been crossed three times by lighter-than-air ships. Once by the Los Angeles of the United States Navy and twice by the British Ship R34. The Shenandoah made a 9,000 mile cruise from New Jersey to the Gulf of Mexico and northwest to Seattle. The Norge flew from Rome to England, Russia, Norway and across the North Pole to Alaska—6,800 miles.

If the development of the rigid dirigible proceeds as it has in the last ten years, a flight from Halifax to Vancouver in between thirty and thirty-six hours will be a normal event in 1943.

Airdromes with hangars and mooring masts at six Canadian cities should form the backbone of an airship passenger service. Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Vancouver are the reasonable places for this equipment. Halifax would be from five to six hours from Montreal. Montreal and Toronto would be four hours apart. Toronto to Winnipeg would be a twelve hour trip; Winnipeg to Regina four hours; Regina to Calgary about four hours or a little more; Calgary to Vancouver, six hours.

These are not vague speculations. People who know flying are actually working on such matters.

⁂

THEN there is the whole field of the airplane, the heavier than air machine. Airplanes will be the express service and a craft that won't be able to do 200 miles an hour will be a flivver. Think of how close 200 miles an hour will bring Toronto to Montreal, though they are 300 miles apart! Leave Toronto at noon and be in Winnipeg in plenty of time to change your clothes for dinner!

Of course, the extensive use of airplanes means the prevalence of airdromes and hangars. At the present time all Canadian cities are being asked officially what they are prepared to do in the way of supplying municipal airdromes. The alert city will start now making provisions for the skyway traffic of tomorrow.

All the travelled routes will have landing fields at regular intervals. Fields every fifty miles, with fully equipped airdromes, mechanics, filling stations, hangars, etc., every hundred miles along the main skyways would make flying in this country not only an industry but a national sport. These landing fields and airdromes would, when possible, be located by the water in order to serve seaplane as well as land plane.

Airdromes will be equipped with flood lights for their fields and guide lights for night flying. The travelled routes will be marked for daylight guidance with broad whitewashed arrows several hundred feet long for easy identification.

As reported in the press of the country, recently the Post Office Department completed its plans for air mail routes. It proposed delivery not only across country but the speeding of mails from the ships in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to eastern cities. The postal program will of course necessitate ground equipment and if parliament passes the necessary money the airdromes established will no doubt form the skeleton of the greater service of the future. The Royal Canadian Air Force has air stations throughout Canada, but these have been located with a view to military training and surveying work. Any air postal stations will have to be as close as possible to the large centres of population.

There is the sporting side of the future in the sky. People will be able to romp across Canada and back for a few days of healthy holiday. This summer, as a matter of fact, a veteran American enthusiast from Pittsburg, named McKee, is going to fly from Montreal to the mouth of the Mackenzie River on the Arctic Ocean and return by Alaska, simply as a sporting venture. He has ordered two Vedette seaplanes of Royal Canadian Air Force models from the Vickers Company of Montreal.

There is not much danger of the air getting crowded with erratic, inexperienced fliers who are simply hunting for a new thrill. The foundations are already laid to prevent that kind of thing.

The Royal Canadian Air Force is authorized by law to examine and license every pilot and every air mechanic who undertakes aerial activity in Canada. One of the definite purposes of the Act is to curtail reckless flying as well as to make every possible provision for safety in the air. Stunting, forbidden over towns and cities under the present law, will be frowned upon by the air police of tomorrow.

Quietly, but efficiently Canada has led the world in the matters of surveying and forest patrol by air. In postal service by air Canada will soon be the equal of any. The time of Canadian skyways is very near.

St. Lawrence Waterway: History and Importance

By William Lewis Edmonds

(SECOND ARTICLE)

THERE are six separate canals on the St. Lawrence between Montreal and Prescott, with a length, in the aggregate, of 45¾ miles. Including the Welland and the Sault Ste. Marie, the canal at the latter point being constructed to overcome the difference of nineteen feet in the level between lakes Huron and Superior, the canals between Montreal and Lake Superior have an aggregate length of seventy-four miles. Total cost of their construction, plus expenditure blasting and dredging ship channels on the St. Lawrence, is approximately $150,000,000, and that does not include the cost of other canals—Ottawa, Trent and Rideau, for example—that were built as feeders to the St. Lawrence waterway system.

Up to the end of 1925 a total of about $164,000,000 had been expended on Canada's canal system. Construction of the new Welland ship canal, which has been under way for over a decade, is the most important task the Dominion has ever undertaken in respect to the St. Lawrence or any other water way. It will be about twenty-three miles in length, or three miles shorter than the present canal. There will be seven locks instead of the existing twenty-five, while the length of each will be 820 feet, as compared with 270 feet. Three of the locks are double, thus permitting craft bound up and down to pass through at the same time. Cost is estimated at $115,000,000, over one-half of which has already been expended. The existing Welland canal cost about $30,000,000.

When Cartier, nearly four centuries ago, turned the prows of his vessels into the St. Lawrence, that which occupied first place in his thought was its potential possibilities as a gateway to Asia, not its importance in respect to the development of trade and commerce. And the expanse of its gulf and the width of its stream might well have encouraged him in this hope. That, however, he was altogether blind to the possibilities of the great waterway in respect to trade and commerce—especially after he had sailed along its shores for a thousand miles or more and found that it did not lead to Asia—is most improbable. It was too obvious to his practical eye to be ignored.

At any rate, whatever might have been the thoughts of this great navigator, those who sailed in his wake in after years were more or less alive to the opportunities the St. Lawrence afforded for the development of trade and commerce. And so important were its trading features gradually considered to be that monopolies in regard thereto were accorded court favorites by the French king. True, de Monts, who obtained monopoly rights in 1603, did not conceive a high opinion of his privileges when he made a visit to Tadoussac—founded four years before as a trading post—deciding that the shores of Acadia offered greater attractions than the St. Lawrence. But, dissatisfied with his venture in Acadia, he concluded that after all the St. Lawrence was the better proposition, and in 1607 sent an expedition under Champlain to put it to the test. This was a momentous expedition. It not only gave Champlain an opportunity to exercise and display his ability, but it imparted to the trading features of the great waterway a more pronounced distinction. Furthermore, it led to the founding of Quebec, Champlain in 1608, after a journey thereto from Tadoussac in a small boat, establishing a trading post there.

Monopolies then, as in more modern times, created trouble, and in 1609 de Monts' special privileges were cancelled. With the opening of the St. Lawrence to freedom in trading to the people of France and of the colony there was "an immediate rush of traders thither under the impression that great bargains were to be made." While this freedom resulted in trading being extended up the St. Lawrence to points above the site of the present city of Montreal, it was not without its evil effects. Competition may, under normal conditions, "be the life of trade", under abnormal conditions it may have an effect to the contrary. At any rate, the rush of merchants to the river was so great that more than half of them could not even find a market for their merchandise, with the result that many of them experienced bankruptcy instead of the anticipated prosperity. The Indians are said to have been both disgusted and frightened by the brawlings and bickerings of the contending traders.

After an experience of three years of free and unrestricted trading it was deemed advisable to restore the monopoly principle. A company under Champlain was the beneficiary, but this gave place in a few years to the Company of One Hundred Associates with Cardinal Richelieu at its head. This company had one quality that its predecessors had not. It undertook colonizing as well as trading, which naturally tended to [illegible] as well as settle the country. This company was granted full ownership of the St. Lawrence valley and in 1627 established the seignioral tenure system—a modification of the feudal system of Europe—which was not abolished until 1854, ninety-one years after the country was ceded to Great Britain. This company held its monopoly until 1663, when it voluntarily surrendered it.

⁂

BUT the day when the trade and commerce of the St. Lawrence would be uncontrolled by monopoly was still many years distant. The year after the Company of One Hundred Associates surrendered its charter the West India Company was accorded a monopoly that, on paper at least, may be said to be the most comprehensive that the world has ever seen. Its territory embraced the whole of New France from Hudson Bay to Virginia and Florida, South America between the Amazon and the Orinoco, Cayenne and the Antilles, West Africa from Cape Verde to the Cape of Good Hope. [illegible] new association. [illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

Little Lessons in Finance
[illegible]

[illegible] and takes something himself, even though it be a small thing, it freezes his heart. He who adds to what he has will keep off bright-eyed hunger; for if you add only a little to a little and do this often, soon that little will become great."

GOLD & DROSS

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[illegible]

[illegible]

SIR GEORGE GARNEAU

Who was recently elected to the Board of Directors of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, was Mayor of Quebec City 1906 to 1910 and Chairman of the Quebec Public Service Commission 1910-1921. He is Chairman of the National Battlefields Commission, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, Laval University, LL.D. (honoris causa), Toronto and McGill Universities, and Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Chemistry. Besides being President of Garneau Limited, Quebec, he is a Director of La Caisse d'Economie de Quebec, Compagnie Nationale and the Title Guarantee and Trust Corporation of Canada. A Knight of the Legion of Honour and Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.
—Photo by International Press.

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GOLD & DROSS

exploration in an effort to learn whether it is of commercial value or not. *CANADIAN ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS* has been on the go for a great many years, but has so far been a gold consumer rather than a producer. The company is capitalized at 30,000,000 shares. At one time the company had over $1,000,000 in cash available, but this all dwindled away. The proposition is among the very risky ventures with a poor outlook.

M. O. L., Toronto, Ont. *DOME* is still a long way from being dead. Net earnings, however, are not sufficient to maintain dividends. Exploration below the sediments has been disappointing, but there are remaining prospects of a more favorable turn in due time. The shares appear to have found about their proper level under the existing circumstances. *WRIGHT-HARGREAVES* offers promise of considerable growth. I could not recommend the brokerage firm you mention. *CROWN RESERVE* has interesting possibilities, but any further effort to develop the property will be attended with a big element of risk.

F. P., St. John, N.B. Anyone who buys *BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL* Corporation second preferred shares as an investment must have a much greater amount of optimism in his make-up than the ordinary man. You can see what the market thinks of the possibilities for this stock by looking at current quotations. A few days ago this stock was quoted at 2½ bid, 3 asked, on the Toronto Stock Exchange; in other words, at from $2.50 to $3.00 for a preference stock of $100 par value. An improvement in business conditions generally and the bigger demand for steel and coal has resulted in the British Empire Steel Corporation making a better showing during the last few months, but nevertheless we believe that a reorganization is practically inevitable. Committees representing various classes of holders of the company's securities have been trying for some time past to work out a satisfactory plan for such a reorganization. Under any plan reached it is extremely likely that the second preference shares will either be wiped out entirely or the holders given a very junior security on which no return would likely be made for a very long period. No dividends have ever been paid on this second preferred stock and arrears of dividends to August 1st last amounted to 35%. Of course there is a remote possibility that there may be no reorganization and that the company may eventually work itself out of its present difficulties and into a position where it can pay something on these shares, but you would have a very long wait even under the most favorable circumstances.

J. F., Norham, Ont. The *TORONTO SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY* is an old established, well managed company in a strong financial position, with a reserve fund exceeding its paid-up capital by $200,000. It is paying dividends at the rate of 14% per annum, this rate having been increased from 12% on January 1st, 1925. It earned $14.16 per share of capital stock in 1915; $14.84 in 1916; $15.05 in 1917; $14.79 in 1918; $14.83 in 1919; $15.58 in 1920; $15.68 in 1921; $14.42 in 1922; $12.98 in 1923; $14.88 in 1924, and $15.02 in 1925. You will thus see that its earnings have been consistently excellent over a long period of years. It had a net profit for the year 1925 of $156,849 as compared with $154,937 for 1924 and $129,822 for 1923.

The *CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE* Corporation is an excellent Company, in a very strong financial position.

A. B., Norwood, Man. We have repeated over and over again in the columns of Gold and Dross that we consider *BROOKS STEAM MOTORS* shares to be a very unattractive speculation. Although no previous steam car promotion has ever achieved permanent success, our unfavorable opinion of Brooks Steamer prospects has been based on the financial methods pursued rather than on the quality of the car itself. For a long period high pressure salesmen have been selling Brooks Steamer units all over the country at prices approximately double those at which they could be secured from unlisted security dealers. In spite of the fact that paying out more money for Brooks Steamer stock seems just about the same as dropping it down the kitchen sink, we believe that you cannot legally refuse to continue making these payments, as once you have been notified that the stock has been allotted to you by the company's Board of Directors, it amounts to a contract between you and the company which you can be legally compelled to carry out. A good rule to follow is never to buy securities from door-to-door salesmen or from any alleged financial house which seems to be using high pressure methods. Next time you are thinking of buying any securities consult your banker or write to SATURDAY NIGHT before you do so.

R., Buffalo, N.Y. *TECK-KIRKLAND* is outside the proven zone in the Kirkland Lake district. There is favorable rock formation on the property, but it should be kept in mind that there are a hundred other properties on which the formation is favorable, but on which there has never been any ore discovered. I would look upon Teck-Kirkland as a risky venture. The property is a pretty raw prospect, and the outlook is very uncertain. The owners appear to be justified in undertaking an exploration campaign, but this does not alter the fact that only one out of several hundred such ventures ever reach a stage of profitable operation.

E. F. J., Edmonton, Alta. The total production of newsprint in North America in 1926 amounted to 3,768,000 tons, of which Canada furnished 1,882,000 tons, an increase of 24% over 1925, while the United States provided 1,687,000 tons, a gain of 10% over the 1925 figure. Canada's output therefore surpassed that of the United States by 195,000 tons.

W. K., Dunnville. *McINTYRE-PORCUPINE, NORANDA* and *WRIGHT-HARGREAVES* appear to be attractive issues to hold. In a general way this may not be a favorable season at which to buy mining shares. The boom market is carrying quotations up to a point where reaction appears to be inevitable. In the case of the three issues mentioned, however, the progress being made is solid, and even should the cheaper issues fall to some extent it might not materially effect these stocks of better class. *KIRKLAND LAKE* is highly speculative. The company is meeting with substantial success, but not any more than would warrant current quotations.

W. D., Toronto, Ont. The *COLONIAL METALS EXPLORATION COMPANY* is really a prospecting concern. The company holds many claims, but these are all in the raw stage. Such concerns may be said to have fighting chances of finding something, but the element of risk is usually very great. It is comparatively easy to secure mining claims, but it is another thing to find or develop mines. Many thousands of claims are secured for each mine developed. In the case of Colonial Metals, the participants should be in financial position to afford to lose. The claims held are not adjacent to any of the proven mines, and this intensifies the element of speculation.

R. B., Ingersoll, Ont. When buying *MONARCH MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENTS, LIMITED,* 8% cumulative preference shares, you should buy them for the return and not for marketability, as marketability is generally quite low in such securities and has to be secured through the company itself. Stock can be considered to have fair safety but the company deals in second mortgages and a purchase of the stock amounts to your putting up money because of the high return in order to back your opinion and your hope that this company will continue to be managed as profitably and as successfully as it seems to have been in the past. You understand, of course, that the company dealing in second mortgages may make more money on individual transactions than does one dealing only in first mortgages, but the percentage of loss on such transactions may be much greater because of the greater risk involved.

E. C. B., Hamilton, Ont. *BENNETT* shares cannot be regarded as a good investment. Considerable work has been done, but although the first discoveries on the main holding (Smith-LaBine) were made many years ago, the property has never yet demonstrated profitable production. The high-grade veins were narrow and patchy and did not encourage development. The present company claims to be working on larger veins, but their actual value seems to be obscure. With the stock tightly pooled, there is no way of telling how much or how little the shares might actually be worth if left to the ordinary laws of supply and demand. I understand that about twenty per cent. of the purchase price of the *SMITH-LABINE* property has been paid.

Mrs. C. M., Winnipeg. The *SAN SEBASTIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY* had an office in New York as late as 1898 but went out of business when mortgage holders foreclosed on its properties. So far as we can discover your bond has no present value.

J. A., Tilson, Man. The difference between you and us is that you seem to regard the Western Wheat Pools as a proved success, while we believe they still are under test and may yet prove a disappointment to those who believe in them so much.

R. E. H., Niagara Falls, Ont. *TOUGH-OAKES-BURNSIDE* is capitalized at $5,000,000 in the form of 5,000,000 shares. The mine is developed to 1,350 feet in depth, and with plans in progress to extend the work to 1,600 feet in depth. The ore zone has a length of less than 400 feet, and is cut off at that point by a diabase dyke and a fault in the formation. Efforts have been made to find ore beyond the fault, but without very much success. The management has hopes of ultimately finding ore beyond the fault—at such time as greater depth may be reached. The short ore zone gives promise of sufficient yield to enable the company to pay its way, and thereby gradually extend development to deeper levels in the hope that some time the results beyond the fault will take a favorable turn. In that event, should it ever come, the position of the mine would be greatly improved. The shares cannot be looked upon as a good investment. They do represent an interesting speculation.

D. B. C., Welland, Ont. *MOCASSA* is making an earnest effort, and the enterprise stands in the position of an interesting prospect. Deep exploration is indicated to be a necessity and this is costly. Also there is no assurance as yet that mineralization in commercial quantity is going to be found. The effort is justified for those who can afford to take a chance. *SYLVANITE* is assured of substantial production. The quotations of over $4 per share have discounted valuation for a considerable time ahead.

"Smok," Almonte, Ont. The *ROUYN GOLD PAN* deal gives promise of being a step in the right direction. There is some very interesting mineralization on the claims, but this is largely in evidence along the boundary between the property and that of the adjoining *NORBEC.* It has been demonstrated in the past that it would be difficult to arrange for exploration of Rouyn Gold Pan without the operators also having control of Norbec. The plan of consolidation appears to be reasonable. That is, incorporation of a new company with 5,000,000 share capital, giving Rouyn Gold Pan 1,350,000, giving Norbec 1,650,000, and leaving 2,000,000 shares in the treasury, out of which 1,300,000 are to be optioned at a price totalling $475,000. A favorable feature is that the consolidation would bring in such experienced mining men as Jas. Y. Murdock, president of Noranda, as well as Bert Ray.

J. T. F., Montreal, Que. I do not know of anything which would commend *DOMINION PORCUPINE SYNDICATE* shares to speculators. Former work on the property did not disclose commercial ore. The ground may warrant some further exploration, but the outlook is uncertain.

J. S., Fort William, Ont. *AREA* is in the prospect stage. A diamond drill is being used to explore the claims. The company holds a big acreage, but so far no ore has been disclosed. A discovery would lend possible big value to the shares, while disappointing results might see them fall. The outcome is a toss up. *ARGONAUT* is working aggressively, but the outlook is uncertain. The ore in the lower levels is said to be improving in grade. Unless this occurs, the future cannot be considered to be very bright. *MOCASSA* is situated at the west end of the main section of the Kirkland Lake district. Work to date has shown favorable geology but has not yet indicated payable ore. The shares in these issues are highly speculative.

J. S., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. *CON. WEST DOME LAKE* has ore of sufficient value to about pay operating expenses. Unless some unforeseen development should occur which would disclose ore of better grade, the indications point toward pretty slow progress. If finances could be provided which would enable the management to get ahead with development to a point where an enlargement of the mill could be justified, the outlook for being able to realize profit would be considerably improved. The present scale of work seems to leave the enterprise in a difficult rut.

T. B., Duarte, California. *ROUYN QUEBEC* merged with other properties to form the Quebec Gold Belt, Limited. Holdings of the latter company have just been transferred to a new company called the Rubec Mines, Limited, which was organized recently with a capital of $5,000,000. Shareholders of the old company were to get one share of the new company for each share held.

M. R., Hamilton, Ont. The Power Corporation of Canada has only paid dividends on its 6% cumulative first preferred shares, of which there are $2,500,000 outstanding. There is outstanding a like amount of 6% non-cumulative participating preferred shares, on which no dividends have yet been paid, and which, of course, would have to be attended to before anything could be paid on the common. The company has shown substantial progress since incorporation and is steadily increasing the scale of its operations. All its subsidiaries seem to be making satisfactory progress. In our opinion, the prospects for further progress from year to year by the Power Corporation of Canada are very encouraging, and we consider that its common stock is interesting as a business man's speculation.

E. H., Upper Hamilton, Ont. The *RUSSELL MOTOR CAR COMPANY* 7% cumulative preferred shares are convertible at any time into common stock, share for share. As the preferred shares are now quoted at around 95, and the common at only 52, it would obviously not be to your advantage to make the exchange.

W. S., Westport, Ont. The *SILVER BIRD COBALT MINES, LIMITED,* shares are worthless. One of its promoters went to jail.

W. J., Kingston, Jamaica. The *BRITISH COLUMBIA AMALGAMATED COAL COMPANY* went out of existence in 1910. The shares are worthless.

(Continued on Page 22)

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

Pickwell F. C.
304 Birks Bldg.,
Winnipeg Man.
Sept 20/28

New Bond List Now Ready

This List contains particulars of a wide selection of Government, Municipal and Corporation bonds, and should be of assistance to intending investors.

Copy will be gladly furnished upon request.

36 King Street West,
Toronto.
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

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STANDARD POWER and LIGHT CORPORATION

6% Gold Debentures
Due 1st Feb., 1957
Price 99½ and Interest
Descriptive Circular on Request.

MATTHEWS & COMPANY
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Limited
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7% Gold Bonds.
Maturing December 1st, 1945.

This bond issue of $400,000 bears interest at 7% payable half-yearly and is secured by first mortgage on a property which cost approximately $650,000, and is located two blocks north of King Street and two blocks west of Yonge Street in the City of Toronto.

The property is the best of its kind in Canada.

PRICE: 101 and accrued interest yielding 6.90%

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Now, as a result of almost a half century of investment experience, we are offering to the investors of Canada what we consider to be the safest and most convenient investment it has been our pleasure to offer.

This investment has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of other high-grade investments—it is an investment trust, backed by trustee investments, and returns a full 5½% for a twenty-year period.

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NON-TARIFF COMPANY

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Federal Fire
Insurance Company
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Head Office: FEDERAL BUILDING
Cor. Richmond St. W. and Sheppard St.
TORONTO

W. S. Morden, K.C., President.
Vice-Pres. Chartered Trust & Executor Co.
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DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE CO.
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Security $59,000,000
Toronto Agents,
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THE CANADA NATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.
TOTAL ASSETS
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A CANADIAN COMPANY INVESTING ITS FUNDS IN CANADA.
Application for Agencies Invited.
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Superintendent of Agencies

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Assurance Company
Head Office - Toronto
Incorporated 1833
FIPE — MARINE — AUTOMOBILE—BURGLARY
GUARANTEE

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OF ALL KINDS
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We solicit enquiries regarding the safe and economical management of your insurance.

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Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

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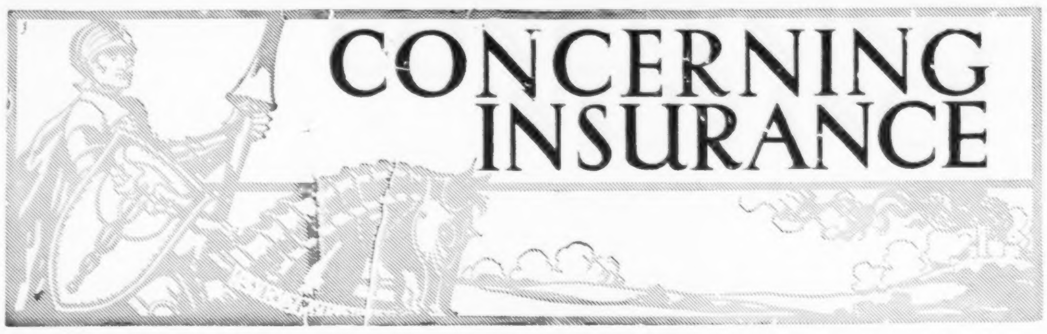
Insurance Co.
Incorporated 1850
Assets Dec. 31st, 1925
$20,733,740.97
Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager,
MONTREAL

NORTHERN
ASSURANCE CO. Limited
of
Aberdeen and London
Established 1836
FIRE — CASUALTY
Head Office for Canada
Northern Building, St. John St.
Montreal.
A. Hurry, Manager
Assets exceed $110,000,000.

THE
ROYAL TRUST Co
EXECUTORS
AND
TRUSTEES



CONCERNING INSURANCE

Have Your Insurance Paid as Monthly Income Instead of in Lump Sum

FOURTEEN reasons why the payment of insurance in the form of a monthly income instead of in a lump sum better suits the requirements of the average man are given by one of the life companies, as follows:

1. In handling the estate there is no expense involved.

2. The income begins at once, and no delay is experienced in selecting and making investments.

3. There is a guaranteed income each month. It is paid in a form that the widow can thoroughly appreciate. The average man thinks of money in lump sums only. The average woman looks at it in the form of an income.

4. The insurance fund cannot be attached by creditors, and the beneficiary cannot anticipate or assign it.

5. The principal and rate of interest are guaranteed and a policy payable in the form of a monthly income eliminates loss through speculation.

6. A policy payable as monthly income is much better than a will because it cannot be broken.

7. The "other fellow" is unable to get the money.

8. It is a safeguard against borrowing friends and relatives.

9. There is no reinvestment of funds to worry about.

10. It is not necessary for the widow to ask the probate court for an allowance while the estate is being settled. It is ready cash when ready cash is imperative.

11. With a guaranteed monthly income to fall back upon a widow will never have to marry again to provide a home for herself and her children.

12. No public inventory of assets is required.

13. The income is free from taxation.

14. Insurance men as a rule usually select it for themselves. Ask one of them why. He will tell you.

Commerce Mutual Applying for Dominion Incorporation

NOTICE has been given that application will be made at the present session of the Dominion Parliament for an act incorporating a company under the name of "Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company," authorizing it to write fire, automobile, sprinkler leakage, explosion and tornado insurance, and to take over the whole or any part of the rights and property of "La Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Commerce Contre l'Incendie."

Examiners Find Irregularities in Ohio Millers' Mutual

EXAMINATION has been completed by the several States interested in the affairs of the Ohio Millers' Mutual Fire, the fire company allied with the so-called Integrity Mutual Casualty of Chicago. General comments made by the examiners follow:

"Irregularities were disclosed indicating that the interests of the policyholders have not been conserved.

"Manipulations of reinsurance ceded by the Ohio Millers to the Integrity Mutual resulted in the payment to the latter company of many thousands of dollars to which it was not entitled.

"Losses were sustained by the Ohio Millers through its inability to recover the proportion of losses incurred which was due from insolvent companies."

Bill to Encourage Auto Liability Insurance Without Making it Compulsory

IN IOWA, a bill is before the House of Representatives which provides for giving security for the payment of damages by the operation of motor vehicles. The authors claim that it will encourage automobile liability insurance without making it compulsory.

The bill provides that any person who may be materially injured in his person or property through the operation of a motor vehicle, administrator, agent or attorney of such person may, without filing fee, at any time within ninety days after the occurrence of such injury, file in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county in which the injury was received or of the county in which one or more of the persons who are alleged to be responsible for said injury reside, an application for an order which shall require the person or persons alleged to be responsible for said injury to give security conditioned to pay any judgment which may be recovered because of said injury.

A general allegation shall be made that the person injured was not negligent and that the parties claimed to be responsible for the injury were negligent on the said occasion, and that such negligence was the proximate cause of the injury, or such other general allegation of facts as will on its face show liability.

The court or judge shall summarily hear the application. The issue shall be whether all or some of the persons then before the court by service or appearance are probably liable in damages for the injury suffered by the person on whose behalf the application is made.

MR. J. W. McCOUBREY
General Manager of the United Drug Company, Limited, who was elected President of the Company at the annual meeting held recently. The United Drug Co., Limited, distribute their products through 900 Rexall Drug Stores and their own chain of 38 Liggett Drug Stores in Canada.

Should the court or judge be of the opinion, from the testimony presented, that a jury might fairly find that either of the two injured and contending parties was responsible for the injury suffered by the other, then and in such case each party may be ordered to give security in favor of the other and conditioned as heretofore provided.

The owner or operator of the motor vehicle which is alleged to have caused the injury, may, even though not named in said application, appear before the court or judge prior to or at the time of said hearing, and show to the satisfaction of the court or judge that an automobile liability insurance policy covering personal injury or death in the amount of at least $10,000 was in force and covering said motor vehicle at the time of the occasion in question, and in such case, if the court or judge is satisfied that such security is fairly adequate, the application for security shall be summarily dismissed upon the depositing of such policy with the court or judge.

Any person who deposits any tangible asset as security with knowledge that he has no authority to make such deposit, and any person who knowingly makes any false representation relative to the existence of liability insurance on said motor vehicle at the time of an occurrence in question, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary or the men's or the women's reformatory for a period not exceeding three years.

Occidental Fire Surplus to Policyholders $620,992.16

THE annual meeting of the Occidental Fire Insurance Co. was held in Montreal on 2nd of March, 1927, and the board of directors submitted their report together with balance sheet and revenue account showing the business of the Company for its financial year ending 31st December, 1926.

Premiums less rebates and cancellations amounted to $603,806.41 as compared with $561,561.13 in 1925, or an increase of $42,245.28.

The amount paid for reinsurance was $215,442.17 as against $191,265.58 in 1925, so that the net premium increase is $18,068.69.

On the Dominion Government Standard there is a slight increase in the amount reserved for unearned premium; the amount set aside in 1926 was $178,061.34 as compared with $174,710.40 in the preceding year.

Losses paid and unadjusted—

Less reinsurance recoverable—amounted to $217,330.26, being 55.9 per cent. of net premium income, or 56.4 per cent. with allowance for change in reserve for unearned premium.

The fire department showed a net underwriting profit of $11,427.05 and the automobile department one of $2,480.41, or $13,907.46 in all; a loss of $27,300 was incurred by the Hail Department, so that the underwriting as a whole shows a net loss of $13,392.54.

Investments—Bonds and debentures are brought into our accounts at cost, viz., $609,992.80 while the market value according to the Dominion Government is $636,925.00. The net revenue from investments amounted to $35,989.71.

The profits of the year amounting to $22,597.17 have been transferred from revenue account to the credit of profit and loss. The net surplus to policyholders is $620,992.16, so that on its own account the company is in a strong financial position, but in addition, of course, its policies have the guarantee of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

The Occidental Fire Insurance Co. was organized with a Manitoba Charter in 1902, and is therefore this year celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. It has agencies in every province of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, and also transacts business in Newfoundland.

January Sales of Life Insurance in Canada Show 9% Increase

THE production of ordinary life insurance in Canada was 9 per cent. greater in January this year than in January, 1926, according to a report just published by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford, Connecticut. During the month $36,986,000 of new business was paid for by companies having in force 84 per cent. of the total outstanding business in Canada. This is an increase of $3,079,000 over the sales of last January. The report includes the production of new paid-for business, exclusive of revivals, increases, dividend additions, reinsurance from other companies and group insurance.

The records in the different provinces vary widely. Nova Scotia and Quebec lead with increases of 49 per cent. and 22 per cent. respectively. Ontario gained 12 per cent. over last January.

Quebec leads the Canadian cities in its very high monthly gain of 162 per cent. Vancouver shows an increase of 88 per cent., and all the cities show gains of at least 23 per cent.

The average increase in Canada as a whole in the twelve months ended January 31, 1927, over the preceding twelve months is 11 per cent. Every province, with the exception of Manitoba, shows a gain of at least 5 per cent. Sales in Quebec and Saskatchewan increased 19 per cent. in the twelve-month period.

Woman Insures Her Life for $3,000,000

MRS. HENRY E. YEISER, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio, prominent society woman and sister of the late Julius Fleischmann, former president of the Fleischmann Company, recently insured her life for $3,250,000 with William C. Bass of the Union Central Life. The Union Central Life took the largest slice of the policy, amounting to $425,000. The remainder was taken by twelve other life insurance companies in amounts ranging from $50,000 to $250,000. The policy was the largest ever placed on a Cincinnati woman and the second largest placed on any American woman. Other companies participating were the New York Life, John Hancock Mutual Life, Equitable Life of Iowa, Equitable Life of New York, Western & Southern Life, Massachusetts Mutual Life, Mutual Benefit Life, Prudential, Metropolitan Life, State Mutual Life, Connecticut General Life and Connecticut Mutual Life.

Motor Clubs Discuss Compulsory Auto Insurance

DISCUSSION of the subject of compulsory automobile liability insurance took place at the 19th annual meeting of the affiliated clubs of the Ontario Motor League in Toronto on March 7th. Resolutions in favor were presented from the St. Thomas Motor Club and the Kent Motor Club. There are opposing views on this question strongly held by different sections of the membership. President S. M. Kenny is quoted as saying: "In one form or another, bills relating to compulsory insurance are this year being brought before a majority of the state legislatures in the United States. So far

A Tower of Strength
Assets - $345,000,000
LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE
over $1,250,000,000
"PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE"
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Low Mortality.
The Great-West Life selects its risks with extreme care.
Its low mortality contributes to the liberal profits enjoyed by participating policyholders, THUS REDUCING THE ACTUAL COST OF PROTECTION.
It is Maximum Benefit at Minimum Cost.
Protection with Profit
The Great-West Life
ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG
30

A STRONG CANADIAN COMPANY
EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
Head Office: Toronto, Canada.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1797
TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED
MANY KINDS OF INSURANCE WRITTEN
INSURE IN THE NORWICH UNION

Metropolitan Life
Insurance Co.
The Company's Canadian Head Office is in Ottawa where its Canadian business east of the Rockies is transacted. Canadian premiums are received, Canadian policies issued and Canadian claims paid in Ottawa.
Business Written in Canada in 1925 $165,123,047
More than that of any other company.
Insurance in force in Canada, end of 1925 $633,544,780
Largest amount in force in Canada in any company.
Policies held by Canadians, end of 1925 2,215,742
Largest number in force in any company in Canada.
Paid Canadian Policyholders in 1925 $ 8,540,178
Investments in Canada, at end of 1925 $125,150,919
Invested in Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds $ 88,743,283
Canadian Head Office
Ottawa Canada.

Peace of Mind is Worth While
Assure yourself the ability to sleep well o'nights by providing for old age, permanent disability or premature death through one of our Long Term Endowment Policies.
MONTREAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED 1908 BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

ASSETS EXCEED $98,000,000.
EAGLE STAR &
BRITISH DOMINIONS
INSURANCE COMPANY LTD
1807
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
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Head Office for Canada
TORONTO
E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager
DALE & CO., LTD., *General Agents*, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

FIRE ACCIDENT SICKNESS MARINE
AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY HAIL
Union
Insurance Society
of Canton, Limited
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited
Canadian Head Office:
Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
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Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited
of London, England
Offices: Toronto—Montreal
Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee, Accident and Sickness Insurance
We invite agency correspondence.
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OUR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE POLICY
Affords you absolute protection.
The experience of our claim adjuster is at the service of policyholders to give them prompt, courteous and satisfactory settlement.
We also Write Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED
The DOMINION of CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
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ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Protective Association of Canada
ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.
The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.
Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

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LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Good insurance salesmen can always find a place with our growing organization. Write for full particulars.
HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ONTARIO

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
Issues Twenty Pay Life, Twenty Year Endowment, Health and Accident, Family Protection, Old Age Benefit, Whole Life, and Juvenile Benefit Policies.
Paid in Life Insurance Benefits since Organization $87,000,000
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

First British Insurance Office established in Canada, A.D., 1804
PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO.
LIMITED of LONDON, England
Established 1782
FIRE — LIFE — MARINE
Total Resources exceed $150,000,000
Claims paid exceed $800,000,000
J. B. Paterson, Manager. C. W. C. Tyre, Secretary. Wm. Lawrie, Treasurer.
W. N. Blackstock, Life Superintendent.
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LYMAN ROOT MANAGER FOR CANADA ROBERT LYNCH STAILING ASSISTANT MANAGER
PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
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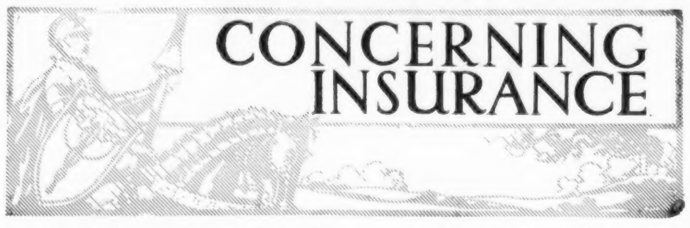
(FIRE INSURANCE)
FOUNDED A.D. 1824 AGENTS WANTED



CONCERNING INSURANCE

the state of Massachusetts is the only state which actually has a compulsory insurance measure in operation, and as it became effective there only a few weeks ago, there is as yet little to be learned from that source. Until the results of compulsory insurance in relation to accidents and premium rates have been definitely established, through experience elsewhere, it would appear advisable to suspend judgment on this question."

Example of Folly of Municipal Insurance

THERE were quite a number of people in the village of Gescher, Westphalia, who were of opinion that the fire insurance companies were securing an unreasonable profit at the expense of the villagers. According to the Saskishe Zeitschrift, an insurance publication of Leipsic, Germany, these people decided a few years ago to form a mutual fire insurance company to carry their own insurance. Last year the company had about 250 members and an income of about 10,000 marks, say $2,500. Unfortunately, however, for the success of the undertaking a claim arose in November last which called for between 30,000 and 35,000 marks in settlement. This amount could not be raised, and so the concern went into liquidation.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

P. H., Camp'ellton, N.B.: We have been in communication with the Superintendent of Insurance of the Province of Quebec with reference to Commercial Travellers, Limited, of Montreal. He informs us that he has had a thorough search made in the Department of the Provincial Secretary in order to find the official record setting forth the articles of incorporation, but that he has not been able to obtain any trace of the incorporation of the Commercial Travellers, Limited. He states that registration has not been made with the province of Quebec.

W. T., Copper Cliff, Ont.: Our most recent quotation on Camden Fire is $15 bid and offered at $16, so that it can be bought at $16 both in New York and Philadelphia, according to quotations from reliable brokers in those cities. The par value of a share is $5 and the dividend is 70c. a share. If bought at $16 a share the interest yield would be about 4.3 per cent. This is by no means an attractive yield for a fire insurance stock, and we do not advise purchasing stock on the chance of future participation in subscription rights. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of any quotations furnished by Insurance Investments, Limited, Toronto, which has been in business, we believe, about two years.

H. C., Lakefield, Ont.: The Royal Guardians was organized in 1908 as a fraternal benefit society, and in 1923 was changed to a mutual life company. It issues both participating and non-participating policies, also industrial as well as ordinary business. All its industrial business is on the quinquennial dividend plan, as also its ordinary participating business. As five years have not elapsed since it became a mutual company, no quinquennial dividends have been paid, and so figures showing the dividends on a 20-pay life policy issued by it are not yet available. The company is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

M. M., Port Alberni, B.C.: The Dominion Fire Insurance Co., the Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J., and the National-Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., operate on the non-tariff basis in this country under the management of Massie & Renwick, Limited, Toronto. Their deposits with the Dominion Government are as follows: Dominion Fire, $100,000; National-Ben Franklin, $357,977; Firemen's of Newark, $189,815. They are in good standing and are safe to insure with.

P. C., Rocky Mountain House, Alta.: We do not recommend mutual fire insurance to those who occupy the position of trustee with regard to property. In that case we advise insuring with strong licensed stock companies. In the case of others who understand their position as policyholders or members of mutual companies and are willing to assume it in order to try and save on the cost of their insurance we see no reason why they should not insure with mutual companies. The Northwestern Mutual Fire Association of Seattle was incorporated in 1901, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1918. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of $468,604, and is authorized to transact in this country fire, automobile, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance. It is safe to insure with for mutual insurance.

H. L., Chicago, Ill.: In increasing your life insurance to $20,000, our advice would be to not disturb your existing policies, as it would mean a loss to you to do so, but to take out an ordinary life policy with the disability feature for the additional amount required. We would advise taking it with one company—a good dividend paying company on the annual dividend plan, leaving the dividends with the company to accumulate, so that the policy would become a paid-up policy in the course of time. Then if you arranged to have the insurance paid in the form of income instead of in a lump sum to your wife, with your child named as contingent beneficiary, you would be also protecting the insurance money against loss through unwise investments on the part of the beneficiary.

M. B., Vancouver, B.C.: You will be fully protected if you purchase an annuity from either the Dominion Government or the Great-West Life Assurance Co. We would advise you to choose whichever form of annuity and method of payment of instalments under it best suits your particular requirements. There is very little if any difference in the purchase price, and the security is ample in both cases.

B. H., London Ont.: Assets of a fire insurance company doing a general business should, in order to afford ample protection to the public, be of a liquid character and of sufficient volume to offset all liabilities including the paid-up capital and leave a substantial net surplus over paid-up capital and all liabilities. This net surplus in well-managed companies is usually maintained at an amount at least equal to the paid-up capital. A company doing a general business might find itself called on to pay a conflagration loss at any time equal in amount to its premium income for six months or more, so that it should not write as a rule in net premiums an amount much in excess of its combined capital and surplus, unless the business is more widely distributed than is usually the case. By applying these general rules in analyzing a company's position as shown by its statement a fairly accurate view of the soundness of its management and the security of its financial position may be obtained.

W. B., Toronto, Ont.: While the public will welcome the ten per cent reduction in premium rates for private and commercial automobiles recently announced by the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association, the increase in agents' commissions from 20 to 25 per cent. will not meet with approval. So far as we have been able to ascertain, there was no particular demand for any increase, and it would seem as if the tariff association had taken this action simply to meet the competition of one or two non-tariff companies. It is a simple matter to take a step in the direction of increasing acquisition costs, but it is extremely difficult to retrace such a step when once taken. Every move by the companies in the way of increasing acquisition costs puts another weapon in the hands of advocates of statutory regulation of such costs, such as already exists in workmen's compensation insurance in many quarters. Such action plays right into the hands of advocates of government control of rates and rate-making. Reductions instead of increases in acquisition costs are what is called for, and unless the companies take action to reduce rather than increase such costs, the public will soon become sympathetic with the viewpoint of those who hold that acquisition costs in casualty insurance should be regulated by law.

INFORMATION COUPON

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The subscriber can avail himself of the service given on this page under the heading, "Insurance Inquiries," by cutting out the address label which appears on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber, and sending it along with his inquiry.

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Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities 1,284,386
Total Losses Paid 7,700,000
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Purchase a home, start in business or one of the many other things that your ambition would suggest. Start accumulating $3,000. It's not hard if you adopt The Commercial Life Guaranteed Bond way of doing so and you receive guaranteed profit on your money while purchasing the bond.
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British Northwestern Fire Insurance Company
SECURITY EXCEEDS $98,000,000
Applications for agencies invited.
J. H. RIDDEL, *Managing Director* *Head Office for Canada* TORONTO E. C. G. JOHNSON, *Asst. Manager*

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Canadian Royalties Limited
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A Bird's Eye View

Big Increase in C.P.R. Earnings

GROSS revenue at the highest point since 1920 and net at the highest since 1917 is the highly satisfactory showing made by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ending December 31, 1926. Net revenue was nearly 4½ millions ahead of the good showing of 1925. In gross earnings from railway and lake steamers the year resulted in a very notable increase over the preceding fiscal period, the showing being one of the best on record, while income from special sources, including ocean steamers, held up well, being only slightly below that of 1925, and also being one of the best exhibits ever made by the company.

In 1926 net was equivalent to 14.12 per cent on the $260,000,000 ordinary stock of the company as compared with 12.40 per cent in 1925, 11 per cent in 1924, and 12 per cent in 1923.

Gross earnings from railway and lake steamers amounted to $192,206,582, as compared with $183,356,006. Working expenses amounted to $153,[illegible] as compared with $143,[illegible], leaving net earnings at $44,945,127 as against $40,154,776. Fixed charges totalled $14,676,359, as compared with $14,438,517, leaving surplus of $30,268,768. Pension fund requirement was $600,000 as compared with $500,000. After the usual deduction of $4,095,044 for preferred dividends and 7 per cent on the common stock, amounting to $18,200,000, there remained a surplus of $7,462,824 at credit of the railway and lake steamer account.

Special income account or earnings from ocean services and other departments amounted to $11,056,271, as compared with $11,357,375.

The supply of 3 per cent of the 10 per cent dividend on ordinary shares from special income, amounting to $7,800,000, left a surplus of $3,256,271 for the year from this account, [illegible] special income surplus at $37,635,795.

Larger Profits for Port Hope Sanitary

PORT Hope Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Limited, showed profits for 1926 amounting to $308,722, to which is added income from investments $20,870, making a total of $329,593 before depreciation and income taxes. Additions to plant were made involving an expenditure of $113,771, of which $77,000 was taken from the profits of 1925. A depreciation write-off of $163,110 was made, and a further sum of $74,006 was reserved for obsolescence, covering parts of the company's plant and equipment, which have been destroyed or removed during the process of rehabilitation. The amount brought forward from 1925 in the profit and loss account was $34,373, and the balance from profit and loss account added for the year 1926 was $105,849, making a total of $140,223. Dividends on preference stock required $17,458, and dividends on common $22,485, leaving $100,280 to be carried forward into 1927.

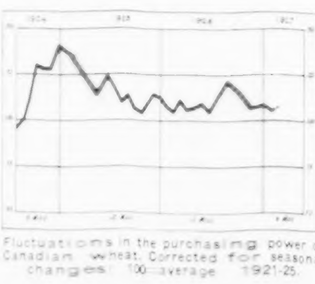
The balance sheet shows current assets of $335,878, which compares with $344,712 for the previous year. Current liabilities are shown at $87,630, as against $71,357 at the end of 1925. Investments are carried in the balance sheet at $439,170, which compares with the corresponding item of $250,930 for the preceding year. Fixed assets are shown at $561,613, after making deductions for depreciation and obsolescence aggregating $296,733.

J. A. Kilpatrick, President, in presenting the report of the board of directors, states that sales for the year compare favorably with sales for the previous year, and that all reports indicate that there will be a continued demand for the company's product.

Port Alfred Paper Shows Higher Earnings

EARNINGS of Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation for 1926 show a satisfactory increase over those of the previous year, net operating profits amounting to $498,751 after making allowance for depreciation and depletion as compared with $265,147 for 1925. Gross profits from operations amounted to $1,260,929, as against $921,935 for the year 1925. Deductions included $119,989 for general and administrative expenses, $381,825 for bond, bank and other interest; $260,363 for depreciation and depletion. Preferred dividends were paid amounting to $222,121, and there was left a net surplus of $276,629, which is carried forward in the profit and loss account.

The company shows a satisfactory working capital position. Its current assets are valued at $3,197,352, and current liabilities at $1,628,366, leaving net working capital of $1,568,986. Inventories are shown among the current assets at $2,114,729. Accounts receivable and notes receivable $578,923 and advances on stumpage $267,000. Included in the current liabilities are bank loans, $635,000 and accounts and notes payable $864,352. The company's reserves for depreciation, depletion, etc., aggregate $856,869. Total assets are shown at $30,764,426.



Fluctuations in the purchasing power of Canadian wheat. Corrected for seasonal changes: 100=average 1921-25.

Big Gain in Holt, Renfrew Profits

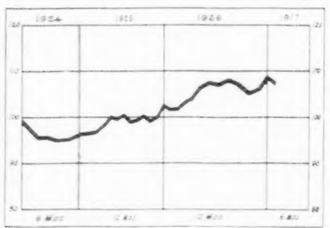
CONSIDERABLE higher earnings are shown in the annual report of Holt, Renfrew and Company, Limited, net profits for the year ending January 31, 1927, being equivalent to 16.32 per cent on the outstanding common stock as compared with 7.39 per cent the preceding year and 4.57 per cent the year before that. The balance sheet also shows continued improvement, with a good increase in working capital.

Profits for the year amounted to $328,658, as compared with $229,910. Interest on funded debt took $47,086; depreciation, $40,412 and write off on alterations to leased premises and bond discount, $7,907, leaving net profits for the year at $233,252, as compared with $145,987. After payment of two years of preferred dividends, there remained a surplus of $94,252, which brings the total at credit of profit and loss to $463,854.

Working capital increased over $100,000, there being noted an increase in current assets at $1,483,350 and a decrease in current liabilities at $51,183. This left working capital at $1,432,167, as compared with $1,315,502. Cash shows a large increase at $164,435 as do also trade accounts and bills receivable at $487,488. Inventories, on the other hand, are lower at $758,383. Current liabilities consist merely of accounts payable at $33,471 and accrued interest at $17,712. Total assets are shown at $3,141,938, as compared with $3,082,231. Property is written down to $807,946, while good-will remains at $772,453.

Better Showing by Saskatchewan Mortgage

NET profits of $48,497 are shown in the annual report of the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, constituting an increase of $14,530 over 1925 and $19,974 over 1924. With the balance brought forward the total available for distribution was $51,799, which was appropriated as follows: Provincial and Federal taxes, $4,873; dividends, $20,614; transferred to reserve account, $20,000, leaving a balance of $6,313 to be carried forward. The reserve account now stands at $100,000. The balance sheet shows total assets at $2,085,891. Among the items are first mortgages on real estate, $435,435; agreements for sale, $110,520; real estate held for sale, $190,702; bonds and debentures, $79,639; cash, $31,247; office building, $30,000; loans to trust estates under administration, $118,790. The guaranteed account shows first mortgages amounting to $18,834, and the estates, trusts and agencies account first mortgages at $1,015 with cash at $40,450. Assets of estates under administration are shown at $1,028,032.



Fluctuations in Industrial Employment in Canada. Corrected for seasonal changes: 100=average: 1920-1924. From Bank of Nova Scotia Monthly Review.

Goodyear to Alter Capital Structure

GOODYEAR Tire and Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, will submit a proposal to its shareholders at a special meeting to take place on March 28, providing for reargangement of the capital structure. It is proposed to consolidate the prior preference and the 7 per cent. preferred into a single issue, which will be callable at 110, and to change the par value of the common from $10 to no par. No new financing is under consideration. If the proposed change is made the new issue, consisting of the present 6 per cent. prior preferred and the 7 per cent. preferred, will be the senior stock of the company.

Northwestern Mutual Fire Shows Advance

FROM a modest premium income of $27,362.00 in 1919, the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association reports over a million dollars gross premiums written in Canada in 1926.

Total figures on the Company's entire operations show gross premiums written in 1926 of $7,162,936.67, an increase of $1,225,329.00, figuring 20 6/10% increase over 1925.

Its excess of income over disbursements for the year was $503,656.18, and its disbursements included $1,136,121.75 dividends paid to policyholders during the year. Admitted assets increased from $3,118,764.07 on Dec. 31, 1925, to $3,751,733.94 at Dec. 31, 1926. Policyholders' Surplus was increased $511,494.44, and Net Surplus was increased to $712,358.80.

The company had a low Canadian loss ratio for 1926, 35%. This is the lowest since 1921.

The company's statement further shows that since organization the Northwestern has paid losses amounting to $14,058,176.03 and has distributed in savings and dividends to its policyholders the sum of $10,180,417.69.

Johnston and Ward Open Saint John Office

THE opening of a branch office in Saint John, N.B., on April 1 by Johnston and Ward, of Montreal, stock brokers and bond dealers, makes the eleventh branch of the company, offices now being in operation in Toronto, London, Kingston, Stratford, Sherbrooke, Moncton,

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Government Bonds

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and
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DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED
MONTREAL OFFICE 189 St. James Street — Established 1901 E. R. WOOD, President — LONDON, ENG., OFFICE No. 6 Austin Friars
Head Office: 26 King Street East
TORONTO 2

To Those who are Married-

Mother is Absorbed in caring for the children. Keeping house, with its manifold duties—washing—mending—nursing and cooking, is a full time job. Budgeting the family income to keep expenditure within bounds requires planning and saving. The children's pleasures, nevertheless, are her delight, and what matters so long as they grow up a credit to their parents.

Life leaves on trees the race of man is found,—
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following spring supplies:
They fall successive, and successive rise. —Pope

Father is Intent on giving Jack a College education. He doesn't want him to experience the hardships that were his in early life. Mary, too, must be given special training for later years. This will cost a lot of money. The margin between income and expenditure is not very large, still he hopes in later years the children will appreciate the sacrifice.

Back of it all mother and dad are growing old. The bald spot on father's head plus the grey hairs above mother's temples show plainly that only a few years of activity remain to plan and save for the sunset of life. In a short time the children will be grown up and passing through similar experiences. It would be embarrassing to be compelled to turn to them for support.

The events depicted above are an every day occurrence. Thousands have solved the problem with a **Manufacturers Life Long Term Endowment.** This policy would provide funds to enable mother to carry on and keep the home together should the inevitable happen. If, however, both live until sixty-five, the insurance would become payable for the **remainder of life** in the form of **a monthly income,** if desired. What could be finer? What could be more practical? Let us tell you more about it.

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
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Without obligation kindly furnish me with particulars of insurance programme best suited to my needs.
At present I carry .... insurance on the .... plan. I am .... years of age and have a family of .... children.
Name .... Address ....

Be sure your WILL is made, naming a strong TRUST COMPANY as your EXECUTOR
Ask for Booklet, "The Corporate Executor"
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THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

We wish to announce the opening,
on April 1st, of an office in

SAINT JOHN, N.B.
located at
96 Prince William Street
under the management of
Mr. D. W. Armstrong

The opening of this, our eleventh office, marks a further important extension of a service which offers to investors more than the usual facilities for the purchase, sale or valuation of securities.

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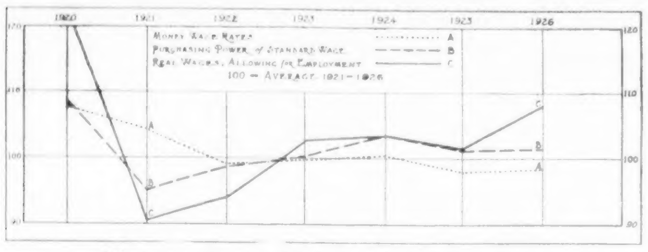

Taken from Monthly Review of Bank of Nova Scotia.

N.B., Sydney, N.S., Halifax and St. John's, Nfld. The head office is in Montreal.

Johnston and Ward also announce that Messrs. S. Allan Thomas and Donald W. Armstrong, formerly of the firm of Thomas, Armstrong and Bell, Ltd., Saint John, N.B., investment bankers, have joined the Johnston and Ward organization.

Bell Telephone's Plans

A GOOD deal of interest attaches to the plans of Bell Telephone Company of Canada, say Greenshields & Co., in their market letter of March 10th. With allowance for the unfunded expenditures of 1926, it is estimated that the requirements of the company this year may approximate $30,000,000. The construction programme for the five years 1926-1930 was placed some time ago at $17,000,000 annually. The necessary background for a resumption of financing having been provided by the recent rate decision, the general impression is that the company will provide for this year's requirements and some or all of the expenditures of last year, in part by a bond issue and in part by an issue of stock to the present shareholders.

The market is in a receptive mood for both. Presuming stock might be offered on the basis of 1 new for every 4 old at a price in the neighborhood of say 120, "rights" of substantial value would be conferred on the present stockholders and, under present investment conditions, would apparently justify a higher market valuation for the old shares than the present price of about 150. Six new issues have been offered by Bell to its stockholders since 1911 and the advantages that these offerings provide have, through a widening distribution of the shares, made Bell one of the most popular investment stocks in the Canadian market.

Who Will Lease the B. R. & P. Railway?

THE option of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to lease the properties of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railway expired on February 28th and has not been renewed. The application of the former road was before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which delayed making any decision until it was too late to do so.

There are possibilities of the lease or consolidation of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg with any one of three other roads—the New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, say Spencer, Trask & Co., New York, in their weekly letter to Greenshields & Co. It is improbable that an application by the New York Central would be favorably received by the Commission as that road already constitutes a fairly complete entity in itself. The Baltimore and Ohio would benefit considerably, more especially because of its mutual affiliation in Wheeling and Lake Erie. It seems, however, that the Lackawanna would be the most logical choice because control or lease of the Buffalo would form a very valuable connection with the Wabash. Possibilities of a consolidation of this road with the Lackawanna have been given considerable credence of late. Any such combination would form, of course, a satisfactory East-West route which should meet with the approval of the Commerce Commission.

Jack Miner's Crow Trap

JACK MINER, of Kingsville, Ont., owner of the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, who invented a trap to catch crows, has given full plans, specifications and particulars of same to the United States Government, who, in turn, will supply any individual free of charge, with blue prints, plans and full details for erecting same, upon application to the Biological Survey, Washington, D.C., providing the party making application is interested to the extent of building such a trap. Jack Miner has caught several thousand crows in his crow trap on his Jack Miner bird sanctuary, as high as 510 at one catch. Jack Miner was recently in the New England States, where it was circulated "that he had patented crow trap and was going to sell plans." Jack Miner wants such a statement contradicted, as he says, "I am going to devote the balance of my life to conservation of bird life on the continent and anything I have invented, such as traps to catch crows, or anything else on sanctuary, will not be sold or commercialized in any way, manner, shape or form, and have given all such plans to people of North America who can secure them through the Biological Survey of Washington, D.C." Jack Miner says, "My idea of conservation is not to conserve the wild fowl of the continent to die of old age, but to conserve them in order that they may not become extinct so that generations to come will always be able to have the increase of such fowl."

Limitations of Public Service Commissions in Restricting Competition

"THE Supreme Court of California has handed down an unanimous decision reversing the State Railroad Commission of California which had previously decided that the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, a subsidiary of the Mackay Companies, could not extend its lines or open new offices on lines already extended because a certificate of public necessity therefore had not been issued by the Railroad Commission. The judgment of the Court determines that a Telegraph Company which has accepted the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 24, 1866, cannot be compelled to secure a certificate from the railroad commission as a condition precedent to the operation by it for the conduct of intra-state business within the State, and it sustains the point that such a Telegraph Company has the lawful right to construct and extend its lines within the state without being subject to interference by or dictation to it by the Railroad Commission. Indeed, the decision goes to the extent of establishing as a matter of law that an inter-state Telegraph Company may construct and extend its lines within the State of California without going through the formality of applying for or obtaining any certificate from the Railroad Commission of the State to the effect that such extension or improvements are a public necessity or for the public good. Thus, the case is of widespread importance as setting forth the limitations of power of public service commissions to restrict competition.

This case grew out of the extension by the Postal Telegraph Company of its lines into the Imperial Valley district of California and the opening of offices there in competition with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Pacific Bell Telephone Company, the Postal Telegraph Company having announced its intention of not only giving a competitive telegraph service, but also a competitive long distance telephone service.

The Western Union and the Telephone interests appeared before the Commission to combat this competition and the Commission ordered the Postal Telegraph Company not to open its new offices for Telegraph or Telephone service until the Commission had decided as to whether such competitive service was desirable. The Commission, after hearings, decided that the Postal Telegraph Company must apply to the Commission for a permit of necessity and convenience to open new offices.

The Postal Telegraph Company appealed from this decision to the Supreme Court of California. That Court has now unanimously decided, in effect, that the expansion of the Postal Telegraph Company cannot be restricted.

The Largest Motor Ship

THE largest motor vessel afloat, the *Alcantara*, is now at Southampton ready for a maiden trip to South America. Her makers, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, handed her over this week to her owners, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and after twenty-four hours of speed trials she left her native port of Belfast with a specially invited passenger list of experts, both on the technical side and the comfort side of ocean travel. With a gross tonnage of over 22,000 tons (displacement 32,000), the *Alcantara* is a sister ship of the company's existing *Asturias*, but she is larger as well as younger, and improved by experience. She has a swimming-bath and a service of lifts and first-class accommodation not easily rivalled; but it is not the huge high mahogany social hall (the Velasquez Room) nor the fine "Wren" dining-saloon which remain most impressive to her passengers. The Pompeiian swimming-bath might be installed on any large liner, the Spanish winter garden and the Japanese children's playroom may impress variously persons of differing tastes, but the engines are a development impressive to anyone interested, even as a layman, in the future of shipping. Twenty thousand horse-power is transmitted to the twin propeller shafts by two 8-cylinder double-acting Diesel engines. The ship, like many smaller vessels, is driven not by boilers but by internal combustion. The advantages to the crew are obvious; there are no fires to tend, and the engine-room, however stuffy it may become in a high climate, is never unbearably hot or unbearably dirty. From the passengers' point of view this gigantic motor ship has complementary advantages—no smoke, and no hot funnels (the *Alcantara's* forward funnel is a decorative dummy, used as a store room)—but to shipowners this motor ship comes as a portent.

Press Rolls for Paper Machines from Canadian Granite

By L. H. Cole

GRANITE quarries have been in operation in Canada for many years producing building stone, monumental stone, and paving blocks, but it is only within recent years that stone from certain of these quarries has been employed for press rolls for paper machines.

Granite for use in press roll bodies should be fine grained, hard, and of uniform, close texture, free from soft spots which might be acted upon by any chemicals which may remain in the paper stock.

Previous to the year 1923, all of the granite bodies for press rolls used in Canadian paper mills were imported, some from Vermont, U. S. A., and others from Aberdeen, Scotland. A study of the available granites in Canada showed that several of the Canadian deposits contained stone of superior grade capable of being quarried in blocks of sufficient size for the purpose required.

The most notable quarry producing granite for press rolls in Canada is situated at Guenette, Quebec, 16 miles south of Mont Laurier, Quebec, and approximately 100 miles northwest of Montreal. This rock is known to the trade as "Canadian Pink". The stone is of fine grain and light reddish in color; the quartz grains are usually not more than a millimeter across. The feldspar is fairly fresh and in consequence the rock is able to withstand well the action of chemicals in the paper stock.

The granite bodies are not finished at the quarry, but are shipped to Iberville, Quebec, where they are turned down to within approximately 1/8 in. of the finished size and bored out to receive the shaft for the roll. They are then sent to Montreal where they are fitted with forged steel heads and journals which are attached by means of a thorough-going steel shaft, shrunk into place. The face of the roll is finally ground to the required size and the roll is then ready for the paper machine. Granite press rolls have been made 18 inches up to 30 inches in diameter and from 7 feet 6 inches up to 22 feet 10 inches in length.

During the past six years approximately 200 granite press rolls from "Canadian Pink" granite have been furnished to paper mills.

Mayor Hardie has been elected for the sixth consecutive time in Lethbridge, Alberta, defeating Dr. J. E. Lovering by a majority of 179, in record vote. Mayor Hardie's election is for a term of three years. He has already served fourteen years as the city's chief magistrate.

SIXTEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

The Greenshields Review

This publication was a pioneer in the field of analysing commercial and financial conditions in the Dominion with particular reference to security investments.

For more than 15 years its accurate interpretation of changing economic factors has continued to be helpful to investors both here and abroad.

We sugggest you ask for a copy of the current number.

Write to Dept. 6

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Members Montreal Stock Exchange

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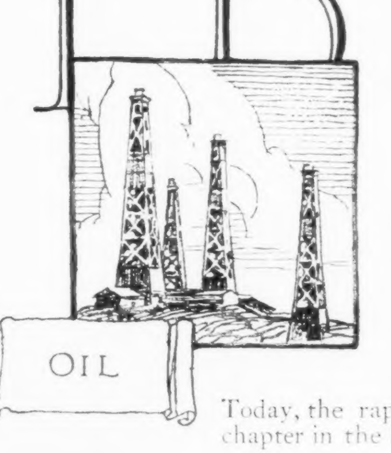
84

Automobile and Piano Paper Purchased

MANUFACTURERS' FINANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL
TORONTO:—FEDERAL BUILDING

Alberta



NATURE endowed Alberta with broad agricultural lands, a wealth of mineral resources and mountain scenery.

Man has tilled the fields, mined the ore, drilled oil wells from which new wealth has poured into the country, exploited the beauties of mountain peaks, yawning passes, crystal lakes.

Today, the rapid development of Alberta furnishes an absorbing chapter in the history of modern Canada.

When the province was created in 1905, the total area under cultivation was little more than 00,000 acres with an agricultural production estimated at $20,000,000. Last year (1926) more than $206,000,000 of new wealth was produced as field crops from 10,845,280 acres under cultivation. Yet, little more than 30 per cent of the land capable of agricultural development has been utilized.

Not agriculture alone, however, makes Alberta a land of promise to young Canadians. Under the fertile acres are other sources of wealth and power and greatness.

Coal · The potential wealth of the coal deposits of Alberta is just beginning to be realized. The coal reserve of the Province is estimated at 1,059 million tons — sufficient to last the whole of Canada for many generations. This comprises 14 per cent of the entire world's coal reserves, 72 per cent of the British reserves and 87 per cent of Canada's reserve. Every year more and more Alberta coal is exported from the Province.

Iron Ore · The reported discovery of a large body of iron ore on the shores of Lake Athabaska brings to Alberta's vast fuel wealth increased significance and importance.

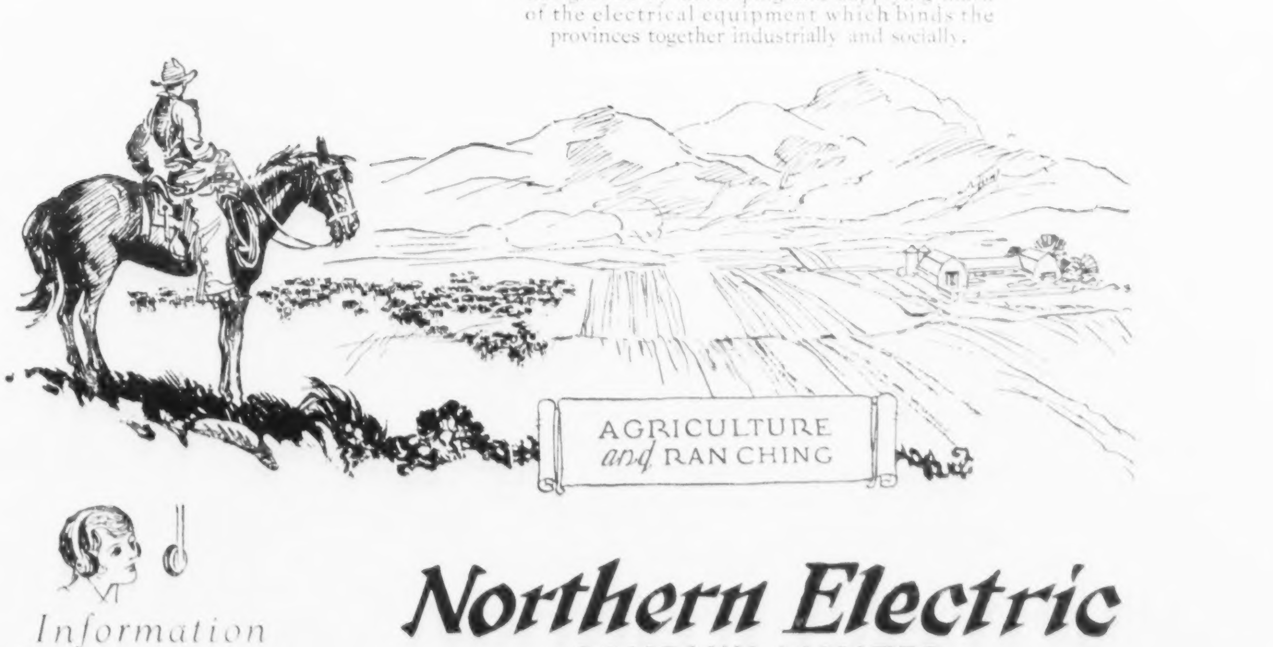
Petroleum · Valuable petroleum deposits exist in Alberta and one of the richest oil wells on the continent, yielding approximately 548 barrels of crude oil daily, was tapped recently in the oil fields near Calgary.

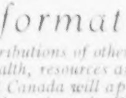
Extensive drilling operations presage an era of tremendous industrial development.

In addition to the oil, there are many reservoirs of natural gas with an annual production now exceeding seven billion cubic feet.

Timber · Government authorities say that Alberta has an area of more than 60,000 square miles of merchantable timber. Several large timber concerns are already established in the Province.

The Northern Electric continues to contribute to this growth by developing and supplying much of the electrical equipment which binds the provinces together industrially and socially.





Information

The contributions of other provinces to the wealth, resources and prestige of united Canada will appear in the press throughout the Dominion in subsequent months.

1867 · CANADA · 1927

Northern Electric
COMPANY LIMITED

Equipment for the transmission of Sound and Power

22e

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Security $59,000,000

British American Bank Note Company, Limited
(Incorporated 1866)
Head Office: Ottawa, Ontario.
Engravers of Bank Notes, Bonds, Stock Certificates, Postage and Revenue Stamps and all Monetary Documents.
Municipal Debentures a Specialty.
Branches:
Toronto Montreal Halifax

Western Homes Ltd.
Mortgage Investments
Winnipeg—Canada

Capital Subscribed	$2,500,000.00
Capital Paid Up	1,000,000.00

Assets of One Million Dollars invested in mortgages on moderately priced homes and well improved farms—the safest of all securities.

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APPRAISALS REPORTS
INVESTIGATIONS
Industrial, Public Utility and Natural Resources

Guess *Values* or Fact *Values?*

A Canadian Appraisal will give you the true facts concerning your property DOLLARS.

Every Canadian Appraisal is made with a recognition of the fact that we are assessing [illegible] property.

When the Canadian Appraisal Company states that a property is worth a certain sum it has the evidence to support its statement.

Canadian Appraisal Company Limited
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg New York

Big Improvement by Canada Foundries

CANADA FOUNDRIES AND FORGINGS LIMITED, made a better showing in 1926 than in any year since 1919, net operating profits for the year amounting to $140,589 after providing for repairs, bad debt losses and depreciation, as compared with $76,391 for the previous year. After deductions of bond interest of $13,434, back interest of $12,379 and administration expenses of $25,309, a total of $51,222, net profits amounted to $89,367 as against $23,967, an increase of $63,400.

Current assets of $964,257 showed an increase of $68,047, while current liabilities of $252,819 were down $46,280, leaving working capital of $711,438, as compared with $597,112 in the previous year, a gain of $114,325.

Total assets of $3,829,200 compares with $3,763,722. Inventories of $716,718 are up from $660,004, accounts and bills receivable amount to $245,443, compared with $234,990; cash on hand of $2,100 as compared with $1,217 and investments with other companies at $233,000 are down slightly as against $227,808. The item of $1,000,000 for goodwill is still shown amongst assets.

Among liabilities, reserve for depreciation increased to $354,003 from $332,204. Other accounts which compare favorably with the previous year are accounts and bills payable of $57,138, as against $63,297; bank overdraft is down to $3,546, from $5,610 and there is a substantial reduction in bank loan which stands at $169,440 as compared with $216,500. Accrued wages account increased to $22,734, up from $13,692.

Arnold Bros. Acquire Martin Stores

THE chain of sixty-four meat and provision stores operated by A. Martin Limited in Ontario and Quebec has been acquired by Arnold Brothers Limited, which will now have upwards of one hundred shops in all the larger cities of the two provinces. It is stated to be the intention of Arnold Brothers Limited to further extend the chain, with the object of ultimately making an all-Canadian concern across the Dominion. It is understood that a new company will be incorporated with an authorized capital of $1,250,000 of preference stock and 150,000 shares of common stock without par value, the new company issuing 6 per cent. 20-year sinking fund bonds to provide part of the cash for the purchase of the Martin business, and the balance of the cash being provided by the sale of common stock in the new company at $20 a share.

Holders of common shares of Arnold Bros. Ltd. of record March 21, will be entitled to acquire at $20 a share common shares in the new company on the basis of one share of new for every share held in the present company. T. A. McAvoy, president of Arnold Bros. Ltd., who has brought the present deal to completion, is [illegible] to have agreed to underwrite sufficient of the new common stock to realize along with the subscriptions of the other shareholders the sum of $500,000 as additional cash to complete the purchase and provide ample working capital.

The Martin Stores, which were formerly known as Western Dairy Stores, were established some years ago by the late Albert Martin, [illegible] of the largest [illegible] of provision shops in Canada. The present business has 64 stores of which 42 are [illegible] outright [illegible] in the cities of Toronto and Montreal and [illegible] of the remainder are held on long-term leases at favorable rentals. Some of these leases are perpetual. 22 of the stores are located in Toronto, 20 in Montreal, and the remainder in London, Galt, Brantford, [illegible], Belleville, Woodstock, St. Catharines, Kingston, St. Thomas and Oshawa.

Shreeded Wheat Profits Increase

EARNINGS of the Shredded Wheat Company show a satisfactory increase for the year ending December 31, 1926, net operating income amounting to $1,945,493, as compared with $1,827,974 for 1925. After depreciation, $222,799, against $188,402, and tax reserves of $253,787, there remains net income of $1,468,906, as against $1,391,753. Including the balance forward of $1,751,316, there is available for distribution a total of $3,220,222. The sum of $1,150,000 is appropriated for dividends, and $500,000 is written off good-will, reducing that account to $3,000,000, leaving balance at Dec. 31 last at $1,570,222.

Total assets are carried in the balance sheet at $12,083,472, against $12,322,650 at the close of the previous year. Cash on hand at $987,776 compares with $983,965; accounts receivable, $440,551, compared with $440,746; inventories, $2,170,627, against $2,100,352; investments, $283,507, against $437,075; and land, buildings, equipment, etc., $5,200,919, as compared with $4,890,512. Sundry accounts owing amount to $383,161, slightly changed from the previous year, and an item of $105,088 as reserves is carried.

Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., Had Profitable Year

FURTHER substantial improvement is shown by Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, in its annual report for 1926. Profits for the year amounted to $271,211, as against $210,004 for 1925 and $137,681 for 1924, and the financial structure of the company shows further strengthening in all departments. The balance forward of $93,114, less Federal taxes, $21,000, is added, and the usual deductions for depreciation, dividends, etc., are made, leaving a balance forward of $133,909. Quarterly dividends at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum were paid on the preference, and in addition, a dividend of 1¾ per cent. was paid on account of arrears. The directors propose to pay the balance of arrears of 1¾ per cent., on April 1 next.

Property account, which covers real estate, plant, investments and trade marks and goodwill, stands at $2,700,300, against $2,624,159. Current assets show a slight increase at $2,391,047, as compared with $2,326,494. Current liabilities are shown at $654,802, a slight decline. The company has, therefore, maintained a sound working position. Merchandise on hand, cash and receivables show little change.

Bond Market Strong

"THE bond market is in a strong position," says Moody's Weekly Review of Financial Conditions. "During trade reactions idle working capital seeks employment in bond investments; and no major business depression is in sight".

Higher Earnings for Abitibi Paper

ABITIBI Power and Paper Company, Limited earned $11.56 per share on its common stock for the year ending December 31, 1926, as against $11.19 in 1925 and $10.95 in 1924. In addition to maintaining a strong working capital position, the company materially expanded its potential earning power and made further substantial additions to reserve and surplus. Operating profits for the year amounted to $4,254,594 as against $4,240,337 for 1925. Interest on funded debt, less interest received, required $539,780; depreciation $597,818; income tax provision $155,000; preferred dividends $70,000; and common dividends $1,012,500. These deductions left a surplus for the year of $1,821,495, bringing total surplus to $8,813,601, from which $965,707 was transferred to depreciation reserve, leaving $7,847,893 standing at credit of profit and loss.

Western Conditions Improving

CONDITIONS in Western Canada have greatly improved in the last year and the prospects for the coming year are much brighter, according to Mr. E. J. S. Brown, Inspector of Agencies for the Crown Life Insurance Company, who has just returned from a three months' tour of the West. "Vancouver is experiencing an era of phenomenal growth," declared Mr. Brown. "Street after street of new houses has been built and not one of them unoccupied. Calgary, after passing through the fever of a second oil boom, even more acute than that of 1913-14, is settling down to stolid business, and Edmonton is going ahead very fast. The effect of a good 1926 crop in Saskatchewan is noticeable in general business conditions, and although the Manitoba crop returns fell below expectations, business generally is in a healthy condition and justifies the spirit of optimism that prevails."

THE
COMMONWEALTH LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: Hamilton, Ont.
Continues to Make Splendid Progress

New Business Issued 1926	$3,028,828
Total Insurance in Force	$6,051,235

Gain in New Insurance Issued	39%
Gain in Total Insurance in Force	32%
Gain in New Premium Income	45%
Gain in Assets	36%

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J. P. Whelan, Esq., Hamilton.
W. J. Westaway, Esq., Hamilton.
Thos. W. McFarlane, Esq., London.
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John Hallam, Esq., Toronto.
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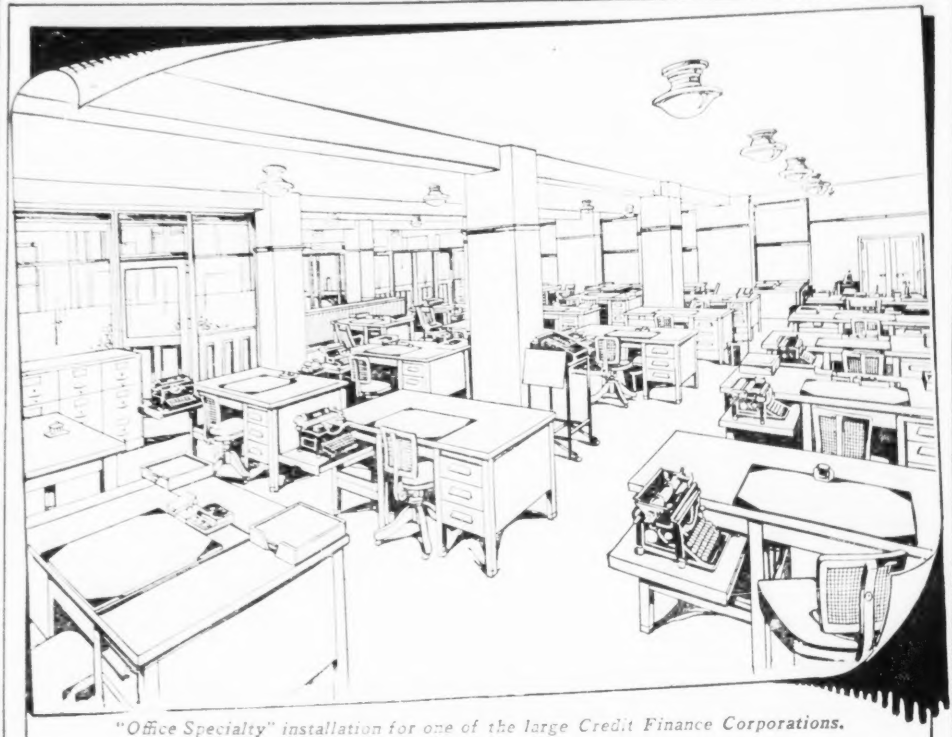
General Manager: H. H. Gray, Esq.
Secretary and Actuary: L. T. Boyd, Esq., A.A.I.A.
Medical Director: Col. G. S. Rennie, Esq., C.M.G.



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Results That Tell the Tale

THE
Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters
Policy Issued by
Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Company
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company
STEVENS POINT, WIS.

Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Company
OWATONNA, MINN.

Combined Statement of Above Companies as of December 31st, 1926

ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	$7,261,891.45
Interest Accrued	102,231.26
Other Assets	1,026,751.87
	$8,390,874.58
LIABILITIES	
Reserves for Reinsurance	$4,840,405.99
Unpaid Losses	302,927.57
Other Liabilities	192,063.64
Surplus	2,855,477.38 ←
	$8,390,874.58

Result of Canadian Operations 1926

Premiums Written	$754,744.37
Losses Incurred	194,091.60
Expenses Incurred	95,663.37
Dividends Paid to Policy Holders	292,266.63

NOTE—Dividends paid in 1926 are on premiums written in 1925, which amounted to $655,895.79.

On Deposit with Receiver-General of Canada, over $470,000.00.
The Surplus of $2,855,477.38 is back of all Policies issued in Canada.

Endorsed by ONTARIO RETAIL HARDWARE ASSOCIATION
CANADIAN JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION

Increase in Assets since December 31, 1925	**$1,090,800.37**
Increase in Net Cash Surplus since Dec. 31, 1925	**$ 437,340.96**

30 - 50% SAVING

To Reduce Your Insurance Overhead, Write
THE
Canadian Hardware and Implement Underwriters
F. B. DALGLEISH, Manager
CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING, WINNIPEG
or Provincial Managers

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Winnipeg: I. E. FAIRCHILD, 803 Conf. Life Bldg., Winnipeg.
Ontario: F. A. MARTIN, 143 University Ave., Toronto.
Montreal District: ALFRED BRUNELLE, 1824 Van Horne Ave., Montreal.
Quebec District: J. N. MILOT, P.O. Box 581, Quebec.
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Saskatchewan North: T. E. SHIEL, 3 Bell Block, 18th St. W., Saskatoon.

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We welcome inquiries.

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Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1927, payable 1st April, to shareholders of record March 15th.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, January 24th, 1927.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th April, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd March, 1927.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 23rd February, 1927.

The International Nickel Co.

A quarterly Distribution of $0.50 on the common stock has been declared this day, payable March 31, 1927, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business March 17, 1927.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary & Treasurer.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND NO 61

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable April 1, 1927, to shareholders of record March 20, 1927.

By Order of the Board.
G. W. DALY,
Secretary.
Kingston, Ont., Feb. 17, 1927.

MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preference stock of the Company be and is hereby declared payable April 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the twenty-first day of March, 1927.

By Order of Board of Directors.
D. H. McDOUGALL,
Secretary.

Ottawa Light & Power Company, Limited

DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the usual dividends have been declared for quarter ending March 31st, 1927, payable to shareholders of record March 15th, as follows:

PREFERRED STOCK: 1⅝% (being at the rate of 6½% per annum), payable April 1st, 1927.

COMMON STOCK: 1½% (being at the rate of 6% per annum), payable March 31st, 1927.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order
F. W. FEE,
Sec'y.-Treas.
Ottawa, March 8th, 1927.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today the following dividends were declared:—

On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half year ended 31st December last.

On the Common Stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended 31st December last, from railway revenues and Special Income;

Both dividends are payable 1st April next to Shareholders of record at three p.m. on 1st March next.

By order of the Board.
ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.
Montreal, 14th February, 1927.

PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Dividends have been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED, as follows:

Regular Quarterly Dividend 1¾% on Preferred Stock.

Regular Quarterly Dividend 1½% on Common Stock.

All payable April 1st, 1927, to shareholders of record as at close of business March 15th, 1927.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary.

NATIONAL GROCERS COMPANY, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 6

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent., being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, upon the First Preference Stock of this Company has been declared payable April 1st 1927, for the quarter ending March 31, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15th, 1927.

Transfer books will be closed from March 16th to March 31st, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. C. PYKE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Lawrence Waterways

(Continued from Page 13)

With the disappearance of the West India Company in 1674 a better day seemed to be in the dawning, it having been declared that trade was hereafter to be free to all subjects of the French king. But it was more apparent than real. Commerce on the St. Lawrence was burdened by new restrictions. Merchants in Canada were forbidden to trade direct with the Indians, for nine months of the year they were not allowed to sell goods of any kind, and during the selling season of three months operations were to be confined to territory east of Quebec. Foreign trade of any kind was taboo.

Owing to trade restrictions it was no uncommon thing for vessels to return to France with holds empty of cargoes. Under such circumstances, navigation on the St. Lawrence was naturally much retarded in its development. In 1688—eighty years after Champlain founded Quebec—the intendant reported to the French Government that Canada was entirely without pilots or sailors. Conditions showed little or no improvement during the next quarter of a century, Catalogne, a government engineer, reporting that pilots were rarely to be had. "Send us a teacher to make sailors of our young men," appealed an official to the Government in France, while a contemporary writer declared: "There ought to be trade with the West Indies and other places. Everybody says it is best, but nobody will undertake it." As late as 1720 it was decreed that vessels found engaged in foreign trade would be treated as pirates, captured by force of arms and, with their cargoes, confiscated.

A favorable change gradually took place in the trade and commerce of the country under Beauharnois, who became governor of New France in 1726, there being a relaxation from the exactions imposed by the licensed monopolies.

Even until long after Canada came under British rule, navigation on the St. Lawrence was governed by restrictive measures. It was not, for instance, until 1850 that foreign vessels were permitted to proceed up stream to Montreal for the purpose of taking on cargoes, and then only under license. For clearance papers they had to stop at Quebec when outward-bound. It was in 1853—only seventy-four years ago—that the first ocean steamer came up the St. Lawrence river to Montreal.

(To be continued Next Week)

◆

Pity the Poor Letter "E"

SOMEONE has decided that the letter "E" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet, because it is always out of CASH, for ever in DEBT, never out of DANGER, and in HELL all the time. No little credit is due, however, in that it is never in WAR, and always in PEACE. And we are deeply indebted to this little letter since it is the beginning of EXISTENCE, and the end of TROUBLE. Without it there would be no MEAT, no LIFE, and no HEAVEN. It is the centre of HONESTY, and although it starts off in ERROR, it ends by making LOVE perfect.

◆

A negro preacher walked into the office of a newspaper in Rockymount, North Carolina, and said: "Misto Edito', they is forty-three of my congregation which subscribe fo' yo' paper. Do that entitle me to have a chu'ch notice in yo' Sadday issue?" "Sit down and write," said the editor. "I thank you." And this is the notice the minister wrote: "Mount Memorial Baptist Church, the Rev. John Walker, pastor. Preaching morning and evening. In the promulgation of the gospel, three books is necessary: The Bible, the hymn book, and the pocketbook. Come to-morrow and bring all three."—*The Christian Register.*

Western Homes Ltd., Shows Assets at 1,137,397

AMONG the youngest western mortgage companies, Western Homes Limited, of Winnipeg, continues to make progress. Although the company was organized and developed during the rather abnormal times prevailing during the last eleven years, the paid-up capital has increased in that time from $24,581.53 to $1,014,373.79, while the subscribed capital has increased from $182,800 to $2,605,400. The assets in 1915 stood at only $36,613.93, and last year totalled $1,137,397.21. During the first year there were no premiums in course of collection, while the figures for 1926 stood at $218,412.40. The surplus and reserve account has grown from $4,741.62 to $82,432.17.

The company's funds are invested in carefully selected mortgage securities on moderately priced city homes and improved forms, which have been appraised at over $2,300,000.

Slightly Smaller Profits for Canadian Salt

PROFITS of the Canadian Salt Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, were slightly below those of the previous year, but the company's financial position was well maintained, with working capital at $515,257 comparing with $502,447 for 1925. It is pointed out in the report that "an interruption of nearly one-half of the supply of electric current from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, extending over a considerable period, seriously affected the production and financial results for the year. The provision of two new 700 h.p. boilers and one of the turbo-generator referred to in our last report, and the installation of a second since authorized and other measures being taken, should prevent a recurrence.

Gross profits from the year's operation stand at $342,905, as compared with $346,411. The following appropriations were made: Interest on mortgage bonds, $75,607; depreciation reserve, $92,021; income tax, $12,710; and written off patent rights, $1,105. Net profits remain at $161,400 against $164,788. Dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, amounting to $104,400 were paid and interest on stock subscriptions amounting to $2,946, leaving a surplus of $54,113. The discount on the new bond issue and the balance of the discount on the old bond issues, amounting in all to $132,298, were charged off to surplus account, making that account after adding the surplus of the year to $305,463.

Current assets are carried in the balance sheet at $802,446 as against current liabilities of $287,189. The net working position is little changed. According to a recent appraisal the land owned by the company at Sandwich and Windsor, is valued at $147,985, more than the amount at which it is carried in the books. This land has been written up and patent rights, etc., have been written down by that amount.

There was expended during the year, less amounts written off the sum of $835,455 on additions and improvements to plant, and equipment, and $42,500 for additional land acquired at Sandwich. There was a satisfactory increase during the year in the value of salt shipments, President Thomas Tait reports.

The Dominion Power and Transmission Co. of Hamilton completed, with outstanding success, the first effort claimed to have ever been made in Ontario to undertake a sale of public utility stock on the customer ownership plan. The $500,000 of preferred stock offered, bearing 7 per cent. and canvassed only by the employees, was over-subscribed by nearly $300,000.

ASSOCIATED ALL-CANADIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

The Toronto Casualty Fire & Marine Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: G. LARRATT SMITH.
General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.

Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee & Accident Company

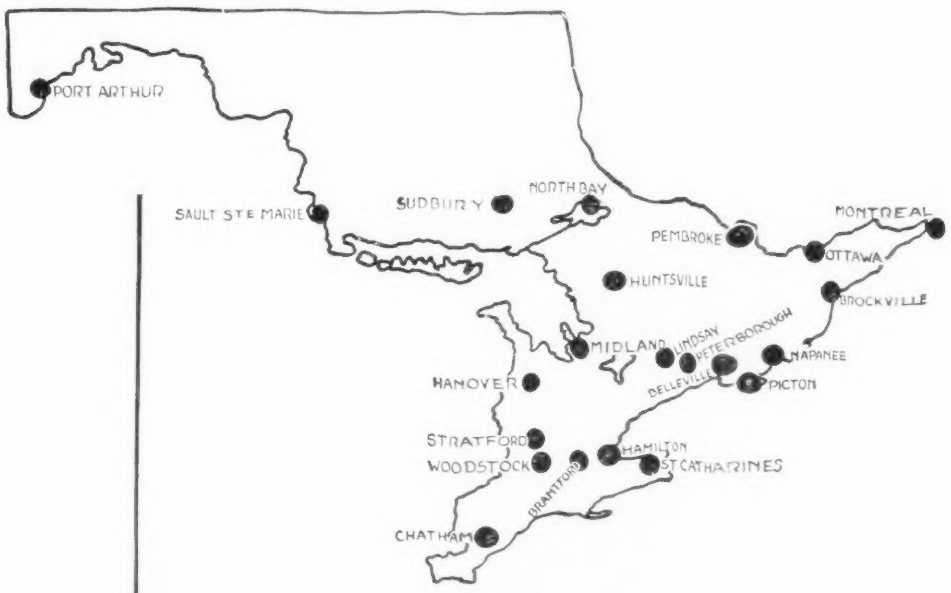
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. H. FORTIER.
Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON.
General Manager: J. H. PIGEON.

Canadian General Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

President: W. W. EVANS.
General Manager: A. E. DAWSON.



1,000 Years of Successful Business in Canada

Canadian Department Stores, Limited, the largest chain store system in Canada, includes the following stores:—

Duncan Ferguson Co., Limited. Stratford
Dundas & Flavelle, Limited. Lindsay
The Ritchie Co., Limited, Belleville
E. J. Coles Co., Limited, Woodstock
The Chas. Austin Co., Limited, Chatham
A. Bristol & Son, Picton
The Robt. Wright Co., Limited, Brockville
H. H. Engel & Co., Limited, Hanover
Bryans, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie
The Robinson Co., Limited, Napanee
Ogilvie-Lochead, Limited, Brantford
A. A. Fournier, Limited, Ottawa
Beamish & Smith, Limited, North Bay
Huntington's, Limited, Midland
The Cressman Co., Limited, Peterborough
Beamish & Adams, Huntsville
McLaren & Co., Limited, St. Catharines
L. L. Matthews & Co., Port Arthur
Letendre, Limited, Montreal, Que.
Stafford, Limited, Sudbury
Fenton & Smith, Pembroke
T. H. Pratt, Limited, Hamilton

THE experience and assets of more than 1,000 years' business success have been capitalized in the formation of the Canadian Department Stores, Limited. Each of the twenty-two stores united in this organization has had an average of more than forty-four years' prosperity. None has ever shown a financial loss.

* * * * *

Generations ago these were the "general stores" that catered to the needs of a pioneer civilization, and promoted the growth of sparsely settled communities. And as the villages and towns became thriving cities, these stores prospered accordingly, and blossomed forth as up-to-date department stores.

* * * * *

Today, recognizing the great advantages of large volume buying, the department stores have pooled their resources and founded the greatest chain store system in Canada. Through the Canadian Department Stores, Limited, they have greatly multiplied their purchasing power, and now offer their customers the newest and best of goods at notable savings.

* * * * *

Even in the worst business years Canada has experienced during the past decade audited statements bring out the remarkable fact that all of these stores showed splendid earning power—in fact, actual net earnings were much in excess of all interest requirements. How many investment fields have shown such a record?

* * * * *

An opportunity for prudent investors to share in the future prosperity of this consolidation is afforded by the issuing of First and Refunding Mortgage Income Gold Bonds that yield 7 per cent. Bonds may be secured in denominations of $100, $500 or $1,000. More than 60 per cent. of this issue is being taken by the former owners of the stores, who continue as managers.

We are offering First and Refunding Mortgage Income Gold Bonds in Canadian Department Stores, Limited, at 100, to yield 7%

There will be delivered with each $1,000 bond of this series ($4,250,000) five shares of the no par common stock of the company

For detailed information of this most attractive investment communicate with:

Municipal Bankers
Bond and Sales Corporation Limited
Toronto
Montreal · Ottawa · London

H. B. Robinson & Co.
Limited
Toronto and
Montreal

Gold and Dross

(*Continued from Page* 15)

E. C., Winnipeg, Man. The Canadian Pacific Railway purchased the ships of the Beaver Line of Steamships but not the stock of that company. So far as we can make out the Beaver Line of Steamships is now out of existence and its shares valueless. However, you might make sure by addressing an inquiry to the Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, (Canadian Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Que.) which we believe controlled the Beaver Line of Steamships.

E. W., Woodstock, Ont. *CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, LTD.*, shares are valueless.

C. J., Provost, Alta. *SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY* has made rapid and steady progress throughout its existence and there is every likelihood that the company will show further progress in the future. The company is in a very strong position financially. While the yield to the investor is not very high at current market levels, the stock has considerable investment value, and in our opinion would be a good buy for anyone who is willing to hold this stock over a term of years.

A. W., Milverton, Ont. The small decline in market quotations on *NATIONAL GROCERS* preferred is probably due to the fact that the company's annual report issued in October last did not make quite as good a showing as had been hoped for. This was due to the fact that the company wrote off a large sum for the purpose of wiping out certain inventory losses assumed at organization. You have read our remarks in our issue of February 19th on the outlook for wholesale grocers generally, and you understand that a company such as this has a hard row to hoe against chain store competition. This competition is keenest in larger centres. Elsewhere the old-line grocer should be able to maintain his standing. However, we do not think that there has been any substantial change in the company's prospects from a year ago. We consider its shares are a speculative investment for a business man.

R. S., Ottawa. The recent rise in the price of *DOMINION BRIDGE* shares appears to be due to the fact that the company is understood to have on hand contracts that will keep its plants busy during the next two years. The earnings of this company are inclined to fluctuate from year to year depending almost entirely on the number of new steel bridges and large buildings which are erected. It is generally believed that there may be some falling off in residential building in 1927 but that industrial building will just about maintain the high level of 1926. Paper mill and power projects in particular should help to provide a good revenue for Dominion Bridge in 1927. The company has excellent management and although it has passed through several lean years it has been able to maintain itself in a good financial position. The present price is very high, discounting the future to a considerable extent. At the present market price and dividend rate the yield is less than 3 per cent., but in 1926 the amount earned on the common stock was 6.75 per cent., and there are good reasons to hope for higher earnings in 1927 and some of the succeeding years. If you sell your shares now you can obtain a satisfactory profit on the amount invested, but on the other hand there seems to us to be a good prospect for further appreciation in price over a term of years.

"*Subscriber,*" *Toronto, Ont.* *TECK-HUGHES* was producing at a rate of about $135,000 a month until the new mill went into operation when the output increased to a rate of close to $250,000 a month. The management has in view a further increase by early summer which should bring total capacity to about 500 tons daily for an output at a rate of possibly $3,500,000 annually. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares of which some 4,750,000 are issued. The ore contains an average of about $20 per ton. Costs during development and construction have been running at around $10 per ton. The grade may decline slightly on the larger tonnage but costs will also decline. Profits of $10 per ton appear reasonable to expect. The management is highly capable.

F. F. R., Crystal Beach, Ont. *PIONEER* has an excellent organization and is conducting its affairs in a commendable manner. The management is good and the company seems to have good prospects of ultimately sharing in the prosperity of the mining industry of Canada. The shares, of course, are still speculative.

W. J. R., Toronto. *GROVER-DALEY* and *DUPRAT* are both highly speculative. Both properties enjoy favorable location and are being explored. A favorable discovery would probably result in shareholders making some money. Lack of favorable results might reasonably point the way to loss to shareholders when the inevitable period of quiet again sets in on the mining exchange. There are prospects of finding something worth while but there is no certainty.

W. H. R., Toronto. *KIRKLAND RAND* has been idle for some time. There is a little ore on the property but in small quantity as so far determined. The mill burned down a year or so ago. The company has some cash on hand, but plans for the future seem to be pretty indefinite. The work being done on the *HUNTON-KIRKLAND* is of interest to Kirkland Rand, both properties being situated in the southern and as yet unproven part of the Kirkland Lake field.

H. L., Gravelbourg, Sask. We have no record of *STANDARD OIL FIELDS OF ALBERTA, LIMITED.* They at least are not listed among companies doing any development work. Until more information is available it would be safer to pass up the opportunity to own some of the stock.

C. H. N., Ottawa. *NORANDA*, *VIPOND* and *CASTLE-TRETHEWEY* would appear to be among the three leading issues on your list for a hold of two or three years.

R. V. K., Montreal. *CORONA COBALT* was formed in [illegible] as property situated outside of the producing section of the Cobalt district. The company never met with any success. The *CORONA MINES* about which you have recently been reading is not identified in any way with the old Cobalt concern, but, instead is an entirely new company with property in the central part of the Rouyn district in Quebec.

J. R. H., Blenheim, Ont. *HOLLINGER* is paying dividends at [illegible] monthly. The shares are $5 par value. [illegible] at the price where the yield would be 6¼ per cent. annually. The company is earning its dividend out of current output and is increasing capacity this year to such an extent as to give good promise of a further increase in the rate of dividends. The treasury contains a surplus of over $10,000,000. The ore reserves are usually maintained at around $40,000,000. The mine is being developed well ahead of production so that the future looks good. There has been some criticism of failure of the company to buy some of the newer properties in an effort to secure additional mines. This criticism has been appeased somewhat by a report that the company is involved in an option on an interesting copper-gold prospect about 20 miles west of Porcupine. The shares appear to be an attractive speculative investment.

J. C. C., Regina, Sask. Current quotations for *TECK-HUGHES* have discounted the future to a considerable extent. There is a chance of sentiment carrying it higher but there is a substantial element of risk developing.

E. R. B., Ottawa. *ARGONAUT* and *BARRY-HOLLINGER* each represent earnest and aggressive endeavors. The shares appear to be selling quite as high as present conditions warrant as the enterprises are still in the highly speculative class. *BALDWIN* has a fighting chance of finding something but the odds appear to be strong against success. *GOLD HILL* is to install a small mill during the coming summer. There are small bodies of ore in sight, but the outcome of the venture is uncertain. *VIPOND* is producing on a profitable basis and the shares appear to be an attractive speculation. *KEELEY* surplus as well as physical condition appears to about warrant current quotations. *MINING CORPORATION* is high enough until such time as the outcome of the Flin-Flon deal can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. *PREMIER*, like *KEELEY*, yields a high dividend return, but the high grade ore is believed to be limited in depth. In event of a bull market during the next few weeks any of these issues might share in the movement. However, in the final analysis from the point of view of intrinsic value *VIPOND*, *KEELEY*, and *MINING CORPORATION* are the more attractive. Your request for names of a number of "purely speculative" issues which might be added could be answered with a very long list. It would consist to a large extent of new enterprises, and it might reasonably include a number of the Rouyn issues, among them such as *CORONA*, *RIBAGO*, *OSISKO*, *BOISCHATEL*, *STADACONA*, and others. These properties have favorable location and are being worked. On the other hand, it could also include such as *CAPITOL SILVER MINES* in Gowganda looking to a hold for two or three years. Also, it might reasonably include *CONIAURUM* in the Porcupine district. The risk involved in purely speculative issues is very great. Of course, when such an enterprise meets with success the reward is usually big. It is like playing the long shot at the races. Occasionally, one may win.

H. S., Kingston, Ont. The common stock of *AMERICAN GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY* is a high grade public utility stock that has paid regular dividends for many years, and has good investment value. The company's income applicable to the common shares averaged $2,928,346 over a period of five years, as compared with a dividend requirement of $1 per share of $1,286,941. Earnings per share of common were $4.53 for 1925 as compared with $7.64 for 1924 and $5.38 for 1923. The Company has not yet issued its report for 1926, but I understand that its earnings during the year will show a very satisfactory gain over those for 1925. On December 9th, 1926, the directors of this Company declared a dividend of 10% in common stock on the common stock. At the same time the directors declared a semi-annual dividend of one-fifth of a share of common stock and the regular quarterly cash dividend of 25 cents per share. The American Gas & Electric Company is in a strong financial position and its gross and net earnings have shown large and consistent increase over a number of years. The number of its electric customers and the kilowatt hours generated have shown corresponding gains.

S. A. E., St. Thomas, Ont. If the dividend of $1 per share of common stock recently initiated by the *NORTHERN MEXICO POWER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY* is continued on the quarterly basis, the stock will yield approximately 9.3% on the present market price of around 13. The company did much better in 1925 and has been able to pay off all arrears of preferred dividends. This improvement was continued in 1926 and net earnings for the first ten months of the year amounted to $855,168 as against $655,736 for the corresponding period of 1925. It has been estimated that the company's report for 1926 will show net earnings of over 6% on the common stock. During the past two years the company has considerably improved its general financial position, and present indications are that 1927 will be a still better year for the company. Nevertheless at this stage the stock must be considered distinctly in the speculative class. It is a purchase for a business man who is in a position to keep in touch with the company's progress and the trend of conditions affecting it, and who is willing to back his belief that the company will do increasingly well over a period of years.

The annual report of *ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED* shows that 1926 was a year of good earnings and improvement in financial strength. There has been gossip in financial circles that the directors have been considering the declaration of an early dividend on this common stock, but in our opinion it will probably be some time yet before such a step is taken. However, we consider this stock an attractive speculation for a hold at current market prices.

"*Wingham,*" *Ont.* The reason why shares in *PREMIER* are selling at a lower price than the dividend rate would appear to warrant, is due to the fact that the general opinion exists that the mine will be comparatively shallow and cannot be expected to enjoy long life in a similar degree as mines in the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake district where indications point to mineralization many thousands of feet in depth.

Mrs. H. E., Burlington, Ont. Like other packing companies the *WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, INC.*, had several very difficult years immediately after the war and accumulated substantial deficits. Later, however, conditions took a turn for the better and in 1924 and 1925 the company had substantial balances after deducting operating expenses, making adequate reserves for depreciation and paying interest charges etc. Although there has been the improvement mentioned I feel that this has not been sufficiently long maintained to place its 6% First Mortgage Bonds in the category of a suitable investment for a woman of limited means to hold. I think it is likely that the company will continue to show improvement and the security behind these bonds become stronger year by year, but at present I consider that these bonds are rather in the nature of a purchase for a business man, who is in a position to watch closely the Company's progress than for a woman not so situated.

W. S. M., Sudbury, Ont. A cautious attitude has to be adopted toward such ventures as *BALDWIN*. The company raised a limited amount of cash with which to carry out exploration. Considerable work has been done heretofore, but only patchy values have been disclosed. I do not know of any issues at around that price that might be considered attractive at this time.

W. G. L., Windsor, Ont. *CRESCENT SILVER* shares are of questionable valuation at present. An English concern has recently been negotiating with a view toward providing some finances with which to undertake exploration. The property is an uncertain prospect. It is situated outside the producing zone. A small amount of mineralization has been found, but the outcome is not very bright. If the present deal goes through it might help.

P. J. E., North Bay, Ont. The *PROVINCE OF BUENOS AYRES* got into difficulties as far back as 1891 as a result of extravagance in connection with the construction of La Plata, its new capital, which obliged the Province to temporarily suspend the service of its debt. In 1915 payments of sinking funds were temporarily suspended on various external issues and this suspension was continued after 1916 on all loans except the Sterling 3½'s of 1906. In 1920 all payments were resumed, but delay in sinking fund payments will probably defer original maturities. Service on the external debt is now being met punctually. After an interruption of several years the half-yearly amortizations on the Consolidated Internal debt were resumed as from Jan. 1st, 1923. In five out of the nine years from 1917 to 1925 inclusive, the Province's annual expenditure exceeded its income. In 1924 and 1925 there was a slight improvement in this respect. This bond cannot be considered in the same class, as regards security, as Canadian Government or first class municipal bonds, but I consider that it has reasonable safety and that interest and sinking fund payments are likely to be maintained regularly. The yield is certainly an attractive one but nevertheless if security is your first consideration I think you would do better to buy a high grade bond nearer home.

T. ALFRED McAULEY

Well known Toronto financier, who is consolidating the chain-store systems of Arnold Brothers Limited and A. Martin Limited into a new company to be known as Arnolds Limited. In addition to holding the presidency of Arnold Brothers Limited, Mr. McAuley is president of Canadian Utilities Company, Limited; president of Eastern Canada Stores, Limited; president of National Milk Products Company, Limited; vice-president of International Utilities Corporation and vice-president of Northwestern Utilities, Limited.

British Electrical Gear in Canada

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in Canada by the strictures passed by the British press on the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association concerning its rule requiring all electrical equipment installed in buildings insured by members to conform to the requirements of the Chicago Testing Laboratories, as well as passing the National Electric Code, says an extract from "The British Trade Review", London. It has been affirmed by British newspapers that this provision practically means the exclusion of British electrical products in certain classes from the Canadian market, since the veto of the Chicago Laboratories is freely exercised. A Reuter despatch from Ottawa states that the new Canadian electrical code will probably be completed within a few months. A committee of the Engineering Standards Association, at the instance of the Trade and Commerce Department, has been working on the code for several years, and the first draft was completed on January 20: it conforms largely with the American National Code, which is also undergoing revision. The final revision of the Canadian Code, is expected to be ready for submission to the meeting at Winnipeg of representatives of fire underwriters, provincial authorities and others interested a few weeks hence. This code will provide for Canadian autonomy in respect of both fire and safety hazards of all electrical installations in Canada, although it will be necessary subsequently to establish adequate testing laboratories to obviate the present necessity of the Chicago tests. At present, the standards prescribed by the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission are accepted by the underwriters for the Province of Ontario and in some measure also by the other provinces, though there is not yet uniformity for the whole Dominion. It is declared at Ottawa that in respect of Canadian importations of British electrical equipment, there is no evidence to show that any important contracts have been lost through failure to secure the sanction of the Chicago authorities, since compliance with the Ontario regulations is practically acceptable to underwriters of the other provinces. It is known, however, that British manufacturers have practically no chance of securing the United States market because of the refusal of the Chicago laboratories to approve their products.

"Our Heritage"

CANADA as the greatest field for investment in the world to-day is the picture convincingly presented by Messrs. Nesbitt, Thomson and Co., Limited, Montreal, in a new booklet entitled "Our Heritage," which the company is mailing to investors throughout the Dominion. "The stage has been set by nature for a development in Canada unparalleled in world history, whether for magnitude or for rapidity," says the booklet, and the contention is supported with facts and figures. The striking growth in population and prosperity of Drummondville, Que., since 1919 is cited as an example of what may be expected to occur all over Canada as the Dominion's immense water powers become transformed into electrical energy by the golden touch of the investor.

TRUE STORIES about LIFE INSURANCE by a REPRESENTATIVE of the MUTUAL LIFE

NOW she knows the Value of Monthly Income Insurance

I SOLD a man a Continuous Monthly Income Policy in favour of his wife, to provide her $200 per month, in case of his prior death, which took place a few years later.

Not long after her husband's death, her brother came to her to borrow some money to put in his business.

She answered the simple truth — she had no money.

"Why, you have Tom's insurance," he said.

She explained that her husband had left her an income of $200 per month. She had no lump sum at her disposal. She was sorry, but, afterwards, she realized her husband had been wise.

"Because," she told me, "if I had had a lump sum, I would have lent it. And it would have been lost, because, within two years, my brother failed. I never realized the full value of Monthly Income Insurance until that time."

Let our Representative explain the advantages of the Mutual Monthly Income Policy.

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

308

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR Facts that Draw Crowds and Sway Buyers

Little wonder Dodge Brothers Motor Cars today are accorded such widespread and enthusiastic commendation

Smart new body lines—

A new seating arrangement that provides still more roominess and comfort—

A new clutch, simple, sure, silent—

Softer pedal action, easier gear shifting—

Quicker acceleration, still greater steering ease—

More rigid engine support—and smoother performance—

Sturdiness and dependability made still more pronounced by vital betterments in body construction and in the propeller shaft, differential and axle shafts.

Add to these the new five-bearing chrome vanadium crankshaft, with its remarkable improvement in engine performance, the excellent new starting and lighting system and many other recent betterments, and you understand why owners proclaim today's car—

"The finest Dodge ever built!"

Special Sedan	$1310
De Luxe Sedan	1420
Special Coupe	1195

f. o. b. Toronto, taxes to be added.

DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Wages the Obstacle to Continued Prosperity

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER writes in an article printed February 8th, 1927, in the "Mail and Empire," stating that American Bank deposits rose between 1913 and 1925 from $18,000,000,000 to $47,000,000,000, while the gold stock only a little more than doubled, to nearly four and a half billion dollars, about 45% of the world's gold. Professor Fisher in the same article quotes Mr. Geo. E. Roberts as saying that 60% more gold is required to support the same volume of trade than before the war, owing to depreciated purchasing power of gold, while American trade was growing. It is manifest here that Mr. Roberts refers to trade as expressed in goods, rather than in money. These facts in themselves as quoted by outstanding economists are the best proof in the world that economists are putting the cart before the horse, when they say that an increased gold supply raises prices. Mr. Fisher's statement is that $29,000,000,000 has been added to deposits, and after all deposits are not money, but are represented by merchandise, upon which credits is loaned, and this increase is largely represented not by an increased amount of merchandise, but a higher valuation of the merchandise. How can an increase of 2½ billions in gold account for an increase in valuation of 29 billions, and deposits are only 1/7th of all the national assets. All national assets in the United States have undergone a revaluation from 1913 to 1925, on about the same basis as the increase in deposits referred to above. Such revaluation of all the assets in the U. S. would amount to about 150 billion dollars, and it seems manifestly absurd to believe that this extra value has sprung into existence as a result of importing 2½ billion dollars of gold. I believe the facts are that union and non-union labor has successfully had wages increased to a point that forced this revaluation. It is out of labor costs that products are made and buildings are built, and these new valuations simply represent replacement values on the new wage scale. The same amount of goods at the increased value requires an equal increase in currency to facilitate exchange, and if the currency is to be backed by gold it needs a corresponding amount of gold increase in proportion as it backs the currency. Mr. Roberts is again quoted as follows: "I think that the general business interests of the country, the industrial interests, would be opposed to any such theory," (that is a deliberate deflation to help the country as a creditor nation) "and that they are far more influential than the mere theoretical consideration that we would gain as a creditor nation. The employment of our people, the matter of keeping our industries going, and trade flowing freely, is the dominant consideration, and any general effort to depress prices would bring business depression in the United States. We might easily lose an amount equal to all the debts we have coming to us, if we demoralized our industries."

The regulation and stabilization of business conditions by the guiding hand of the Federal Reserve Board: their pulling the interest lever back or pushing it forward, showing a red light or green to the captains of industry, is the greatest economic blessing ever conferred upon the United States. By giving gentle warnings before the real danger period arrives is far better than allowing wild inflation and letting it all come crashing by its own momentum. The intelligent statistical records of the United States are also a guide and assistance to the Federal Board as well as to industry, and with industrial and marketing methods brought to the high state of efficiency which exists in the United States, these things have brought the country as near to an economic millennium as they have ever reached. But there is still one great menace to continued prosperity, one built upon the cupidity of man, therefore fundamental in its character, which has always contributed, and which possibly will continue to contribute to the cycles of depressions, with which the world, the United States included, has always been menaced. I refer to the wage question. The main function of tariff protection is to protect the wage scale, and each rise in such scale requires more protection. Raising wages above a certain point simply undoes protection, exposing producers to foreign competition and lessening the country's foreign marketing ability. The wages already paid in sheltered occupations in the United States have already advanced beyond the point where wages are protected, thus throwing an unequal burden on the unsheltered trades. Thus one class is enjoying a higher standard of living than the other. Money wages have really no relationship to the real wage. Of far more importance to the nation in promoting continuous prosperity would be to establish maximum wages instead of minimum. If this were done there is nothing to stand in the way of absolutely continuous prosperity in the United States. I wish, however, to go on record as saying that in spite of the wise control of the Federal Reserve Board, and the great improvements in industrial and marketing methods, the United States will be brought to its era of depression simply by the continuous increasing of wages and the undoing of protection.

Canada-Cuba Trade

EXPANSION of trade between Canada and Cuba is to be expected as the result of arrangements which have recently been made between the two countries for the extension of mutual trade preferences. Through negotiations, made on the one hand by the Canadian Minister of Finance while on a visit to Cuba, Canada will receive preferential treatment from Cuba and the products of that country will be admitted to Canada on terms similar to those extended to France and other favored nations.

Mutual trade between the two countries has expanded considerably since the war, and this tendency is now likely to be stimulated, says Agricultural and Industrial Progress. In the year 1916, Canada imported from Cuba to the value of $1,540,519, while exporting to that country to the value of $1,431,290. In the twelve months ended November, 1926, the Dominion's imports from the Republic were $8,074,101, while her exports to that country amounted to $8,099,890. The tendency, however, has been for Canada to buy from Cuba to a greater extent than she sells to that country, as indicated in the figures of previous corresponding year to the above when export trade totalled $7,486,472 and imports amounted to $11,424,570. It was more pronounced in the fiscal year 1920, when Canada's exports amounted to only $6,858,661 while she imported to the value of $17,575,528. It is only to be expected that the trade treaty will stimulate Canadian exports to Cuba and bring about a more stable and even balance of trade.

The principal imports of Canada from Cuba, as indicated in the trade figures of the last fiscal year, are: Sugar, $9,982,000; tobacco, $823,246; and cigars, $116,926. The Canadian sugar refining industry, which has been built up entirely on imported raw material, has been accustomed to purchase to a heavier extent from Cuba than from any other individual country. Imports of tobacco from Cuba are quite substantial and that country is Canada's chief source of imported cigars. Both are products the importation of which is likely to be affected in the future, the one by the progress of the domestic sugar beet industry and the other by the growing appreciation of home-grown tobacco, but it will be some quite considerable time before such influences are felt.

The principal exports to Cuba are potatoes, $3,915,513; wheat flour, $1,118,198; whiskey, $855,786; hay, $74,398; fish, $959,574; condensed milk, $375,185; planks and boards, $154,163; newsprint paper, $179,464; automobiles, $117,148; copper wire and cable, $69,000; electric apparatus, $73,000; and calcium carbide, $359,384. Cuba vies with the United States for position as Canada's first customer for potatoes, in the last fiscal year taking about fifty per cent. of all Canadian exports. The flour trade with the Republic looms up quite importantly. Cuba is a heavy purchaser of dried codfish, dried haddock, smoked herring, pollock, and particularly canned salmon.

While the diversity of Cuban imports from Canada would seem to ensure a general benefiting for the Dominion from the treaty it must inevitably re-act to the especial advantage of the Maritime provinces. Most of the trade with Cuba is carried on through the ports of the Maritimes, from which there are regular sailings, and the treaty should bring them increased activity. Further, it is the products of the Maritime Provinces which are largely in demand in Cuba. The potato trade is entirely with these three provinces, New Brunswick alone having shipped 427,106 bushels to the Republic last year. This is almost as wholly true of the fish trade, while hay and lumber products can best be furnished by this same territory.

Latin America in 1927

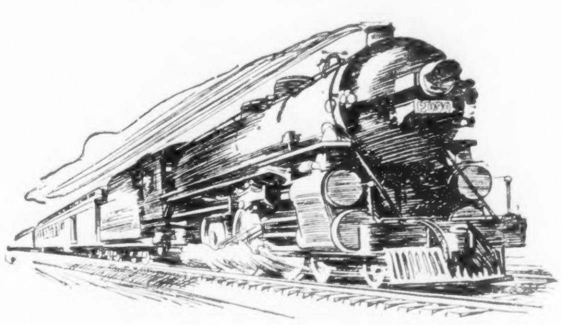
IN VIEW of the fact that the loans and securities floated in the United States in 1926 by the countries, states, cities and companies of Latin America totalled $400,000,000, it would seem that the recent annual reviews of world business conditions have given too little attention to the immediate expansion which is likely to come in that part of the world, says the Royal Bank in its March Letter. Such improvements as the railway construction in Colombia and the river and harbor improvements in Colombia, Venezuela and other parts of South America are examples of a new attitude toward the importance of internal communication. New telegraph and telephone lines are being projected. The extensive road-building projects contemplated in various parts of South America will determine new routes for imports and exports, and these roads as well as the great central highway in Cuba will improve internal commerce and production in these countries, and create new markets for trucks and automobiles. During 1926, for instance, the loans to the government, provinces and cities of Argentina amounted to $110,293,000; to Brazil, $71,500,000; to Chile, $53,500,000; and to Uruguay, $35,000,000; while the names of most of the other countries of South and Central America appear on the list of those who floated issues in New York.

In addition to these loans, there have been a substantial number of corporate issues placed in the New York market by companies operating in this territory. Sixty-five million dollars' worth of such securities was placed by companies operating in Chile, $9,000,000 by companies from Colombia, $3,780,000 by companies from Venezuela, $8,000,000 by companies operating in more than one South American country, $3,500,000 by companies operating in Central America, and $46,000,000 by companies operating in Cuba and the Dominican Republic. As these companies have interests in sugar, oil, copper, agriculture and other important industries in Latin America, this $130,000,000 of corporate financing should have a decided influence upon the industrial activity of the countries concerned. In view of the increasing holdings of Canadians in various corporations throughout Latin America, and the steady increase in our trade with this part of the world, Canadians will take great interest in this increasing investment of American capital in a direction which will assist world commerce.

Special Mining Map Prepared at Ottawa

A MUCH needed map has been prepared by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, showing the relation of the different mining areas of Central Canada to each other, and also the actual and potential agricultural land adjacent to the mining areas. Montreal appears at the eastern edge of the map which extends westward to as far as Portage la Prairie and northward to James Bay.

Up to the present maps have been prepared largely on provincial and sectional lines and it has been difficult to get a single sheet which would show on sufficiently large a scale the relative positions of Rouyn, Porcupine, Cobalt, Sudbury, Red Lake, the Lake Winnipeg mining district, and so forth to each other. This need has now been filled. The map was prepared at the request of and for the use of final year students of the University of Toronto, but copies are available in a limited quantity to the public on application to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa.



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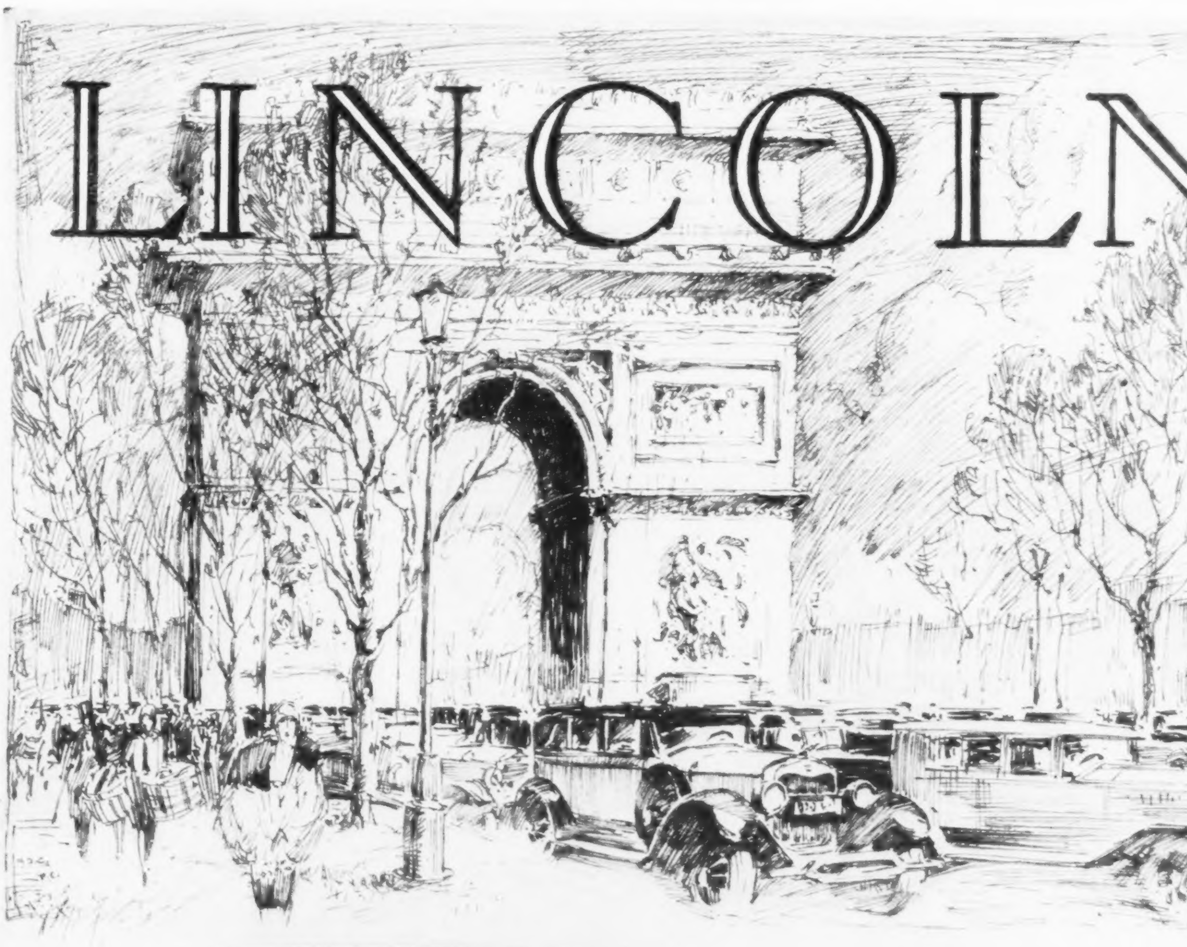

Champs-Elysees Paris

[Lincoln four passenger, two window Berline, first shown at the recent New York Salon]

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Rich Black and Gold, Black-tipped Lacquer-red, or

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Now Parker Duofold is made in Green Black-tipped Jade, in addition to Rich Black and Gold and Black-tipped Lacquer-red.

This popular colour in combination with trim black tips makes a stunning colour effect that thousands will welcome.

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So don't confuse the Parker Duofold with other pens that are similar in colour only. Look on the barrel for the imprint of master craftsmanship—"Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD."

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Green Jade Black-tipped
Over-size Duofold Pen, $7. Parker Duofold Jr. or Lady Duofold, $5. Pencils to match, $3, $3.50 and $4, according to size. All good dealers have them.

Parker Duofold
Lucky Curve Feed and 25 Year Point
OVER-SIZE $7

Aviation in Canada

CIVIL aviation in Canada is almost unknown to the majority of her people, as its operations are carried out in the vast hinterland for the purposes of forest and fish conservation, air survey and the rapid transport of prospectors and scientists in their work of the development of natural resources. The press carry many despatches about the development of air transportation throughout the Empire, yet few Canadians realize that Canada has the only two self-sustaining private air transport routes in the Empire. These are on an absolutely commercial basis, having no government subsidy or contract whatsoever.

Means of transportation, their relative difficulty or ease, their speed, safety and comfort play a great part in the history of civilization. The railway, steamship automobile, telegraph, telephone and radio have greatly modified our political, industrial and social conditions. Air transportation, in its turn, must now be added to those mechanical influences which are changing modern life so radically. The Great War temporarily diverted the progress of aviation from its natural course, but this science has now resumed its place as a constructive agency in our economic structure. Its preparedness for national defense will be strongest where its constructive use in civil life is most widespread. Both in war and in peace, aviation requires a trained personnel for both piloting and maintenance.

After the Armistice, Canada found a wide field for flying operations awaiting development. To the north of the railways lies a vast extent of virgin country where modern means of transportation are non-existent and methods of travel have changed little in the past two centuries. The growing importance of the forests of Canada, the need for their better conservation, and the approaching depletion of the more accessible stands of timber through the immense demands of the growing pulp and paper industry, were attracting public attention to the need for improved forest services. Flying has provided for this want, and the governments of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have established air services for this control. One hundred and sixty-six million acres of forests are now protected by regular air patrols in Canada. Ontario, for example, has nineteen planes operating in the forest regions of the north. This corps not only participate in fire detection, but transport men and supplies for fire suppression and sketch and photograph forest areas for inventory purposes. Similar work is being done in Quebec and British Columbia, but not on so large a scale. Quebec, however, is using its services to aid in an accurate survey of unexplored territory. Men and supplies are taken into these areas by air and supply caches laid ahead for the parties. Scientists are thus relieved of the arduous trips by canoe to and from their field of operations, and are enabled to penetrate much farther inland than has been heretofore practical.

The Royal Canadian Air Force through its various stations throughout the country, is doing most valuable service in many lines of activity. Fire detection and forest inventory work are carried on over the Crown Lands of the prairie provinces. During the fishing season, patrols are maintained along the Pacific Coast for fishery protection; these patrols have done much to prevent the use of illegal nets, fishing during closed seasons, or without license, or in restricted areas.

The aerial survey work of this service has been of inestimable value to the prospector and to various branches of government service. A photograph taken during the investigation of the water power possibilities of a river may contain information as to the topographical features of the district which may be invaluable in map revision. It may, at the same time, show clearly the nature of the forest cover and therefore be of value to the forest services; or, the geological features shown in the picture may be of interest to the Department of Mines.

At the time of the Red Lake gold rush two years ago, the Air Force made a survey of the district, enabling prospectors to register accurately their claims immediately. Before this service was available, many errors in registered claims were noted, as it took several years to survey these new districts. During 1925, eighty-six hundred square miles were photographed in conjunction with the topographical survey of Canada.

So far as private services are concerned, the development of aviation in Canada, as elsewhere, has been an uphill struggle. Formerly, one great handicap to the development of commercial flying in Canada was the short operating season. Several companies, however, have now overcome this handicap, and are operating throughout the winter months with success. These commercial services operate in various capacities, the principal work being fire protective services for various pulp, paper and lumber companies, and the transport of men and supplies from the railways to the more remote mining camps. Examples of winter work being carried on, this season, include the patrol of the Hudson Straits, in order to determine ice conditions during the winter months, the transport of men and material from the railhead to Port Nelson, and the scouting of seal schools in the North Atlantic for the sealing fleet. Commercial flying may be said to have passed beyond the pioneer stage; and, given efficient management and suitable types of aircraft, its extension will come naturally on an economic basis.—Royal Bank of Canada March Letter.

B. C. Fish Profits Slightly Lower

THE financial report of British Columbia Fishing and Packing Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31, 1926, indicates that earnings of the company proper were on a slightly lower scale than for the preceding year. At the same time the company's share of the profits of the Wallace Fisheries, acquired early in the year, amounted to $154,033, but as profits of Wallace Fisheries are not available for dividend purposes, as that company is not yet in a position to pay dividends on its stock, the bulk of which is held by B. C. Fishing, this item does not figure in the profit and loss account for the year. Operating profits are shown at $541,669, as against $578,654. After depreciation, $131,876, and taxes $64,531, there remains net profits of $345,261 as compared with $354,220. The surplus forward from the previous year amounts to $256,521. The sum of $214,500 is disbursed in dividends, leaving the balance at $387,193.

In explanation of the slight contraction in earnings the report says: "It must always be borne in mind that whilst the total pack may be equal to or larger than that of a previous season, the net value to any operator is governed by the volume of its sockeye pack, as this variety represents much more money per case than any other variety. This year, whilst we have had a larger total pack in British Columbia than in any previous season, our company's sockeye pack is 24,000 cases short of the previous season. However we are glad to report that our company secured 40 per cent. of the total sockeye pack of the province."

The company maintains a strong liquid position. Current and convertible assets total $2,526,730 compared with current liabilities of $1,146,786. The bank loans are $1,020,000, covered by salmon and other products, which are sold but not yet delivered. Reserve for depreciation of property accounty stands at $1,000,000.

During the year twenty-nine canneries were operated, seventeen by the B. C. Fishing Company and twelve by Wallace Fisheries. The pack totalled 531,292 cases, 341,316 cases contributed by B. C. Fishing Company and 189,976 by Wallace Fisheries.

President Aemilius Jarvis says in part: "The markets for the past year have generally been in a most healthy condition. The uncertainty in value of Continental exchanges has retarded the normally free distribution of canned salmon on those markets, and we cannot look for material improvement until such factors become more stabilized. The English market has also bought sparingly our lower priced grades of salmon, owing to more favorable terms procurable from foreign sources. The above conditions have resulted in a heavier carryover of pinks and chums than anticipated. Our fish oil and meal have been disposed of at satisfactory prices."

Talc Deposits of Canada

THE second of a new series of publications by the Geological Survey of Canada known as the Economic Geology Series has just been published. This is a well-illustrated report of Dr. M. E. Wilson on the Talc Deposits of Canada. Detailed descriptions are given of the most important known Canadian deposits. Talc is mined in British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec, but the most productive deposits are those of Hastings county, Ontario. The mode of occurrence of the mineral is described and a discussion of the theories of its origin is presented. Copies of this report may be had on application to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

The best year of the century in the hotel business in Montreal was 1926, according to John Davidson, manager of the Windsor Hotel. Montreal's increasing popularity as a stage in European travel back and forth, to tourists on both sides of the line, and her increasing appeal to Americans and others as a winter sports centre are two important factors in the present situation.

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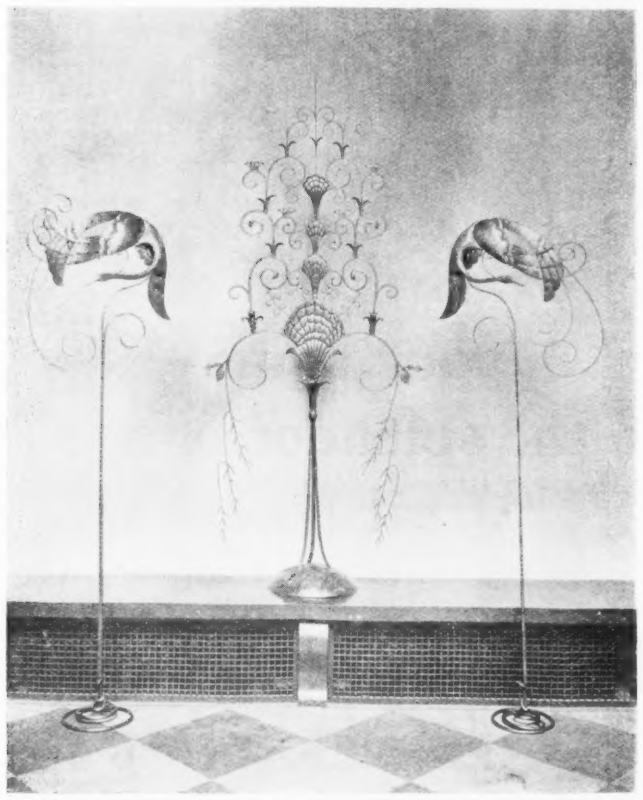
SATURDAY NIGHT
WOMEN'S SECTION

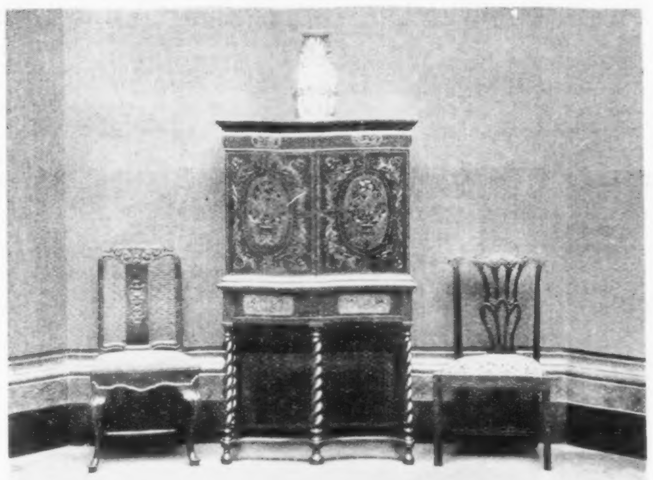
TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 19, 1927

A Review of Some of the Exhibits at the Exhibition of Architecture and the Allied Arts, Held at the Art Gallery, Toronto, Feb. 11-26, 1927.

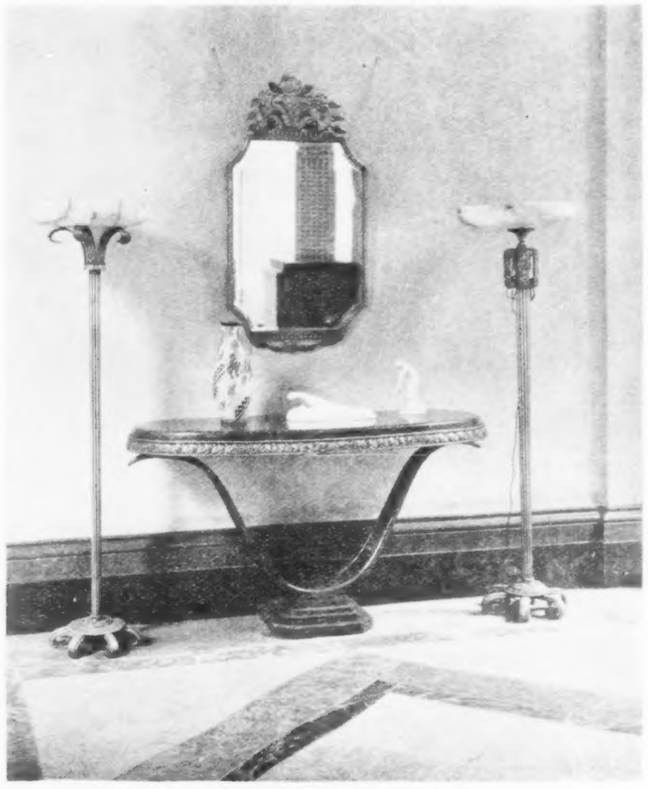
By Hilda Ridley



BEAUTIFULLY DELICATE IRON WORK AND GRACEFUL DESIGN
These decorative Peacock standards with central iron panel were designed by A. F. Harvey for the T. Eaton Company and executed by Mark Smith of the John Lindsay Company.



MARQUETRY CABINET
By Sidney White, of Toronto. The two walnut Chippendale chairs are also beautiful examples of Mr. White's art. The cabinet is a splendid example of cabinet maker's work.



A CONSOLE TABLE BY A FRENCHMAN
Edgar Brandt, of Paris, is both a designer and a craftsman, whose work has a marked influence upon modern iron work. The mirror and electric light standards are also his design and work.

ONE of the first things that struck the visitor to the Art Gallery at the recent Exhibition was the splendid arrangement and spotting of the different tapestries and pieces of furniture, which gave delightful and brilliant color vistas at the end of the galleries. Truly effective were the two vistas of the eastern and western galleries, one of which was a beautiful altar designed by Mr. Rea for the Bishop Bethune College Chapel, Oshawa, with drapes and copes made by the Sisters of St. John the Divine, Toronto, and the other the brilliant color notes of Chinese lacquer work by Mr. Caleb Keene of Oakville. The beautiful tapestries in certain sections of the Gallery were loaned by the Royal Ontario Museum, and this was the first opportunity the public had of seeing them in a suitable setting.

IRON WORK

Pausing before some examples of iron work, one was struck by the Decorative Peacock Standards for Fabric Display, with Central Iron Panel, designed by A. F. Harvey for the T. Eaton Company, and executed by Mark Smith of the John Lindsay Company.

As one gazed at this group, one found it difficult to realize that it was actually composed of iron,—a metal that one naturally associates with inflexibility and crude strength. The ordinary observer, at any rate, was amazed by the airy lightness of this exquisite group. A flowing, rhythmic grace distinguishes it. The central panel has a lacy, mounting, rhythmic movement that impresses one like a fine poem. The heads and backs of the peacocks—highly conventionalized birds—form exquisite curves of beauty, the feathers seeming to flow from them like a shower.

Designed and executed, also, by Mr. Harvey and Mr. Smith, another interesting exhibit was a beautiful console-table with a marble top. Again the observer was struck by the airy quality of the iron work, this time expressed in the light elegance of the legs. Beautiful scale and very fine design are revealed in this table, of which the burnished gilded leaf work is another notable feature.

Of a slightly heavier type of iron work, were the products of Mr. E. Wenger. His balustrading, door-handles and electric light brackets show fine technique, and have that essential of good iron work craftsmanship,—forging.

For purposes of comparison with the work of our Canadian craftsmen, the work of Edgar Brandt of Paris, France, aside from its own striking merits, was of special interest. Mr. Brandt is probably one of the greatest iron craftsmen who has lived since the days of Louis XV. His reputation is world-wide. A designer, as well as a craftsman, perhaps no other living man has exercised greater influence upon modern iron work. His console-table, mirror, and electric light stands, which excited much admiration at the exhibition, strike the extremely modern note which is characteristic of Brandt's craftsmanship.

FURNITURE

An exhibit of special interest was the China Cabinet in Walnut, designed by Mr. John M. Lyle for Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, and executed by J. C. Scott, Toronto, with carving by McCormack and Carroll. The perfect symmetry and beauty of this Cabinet struck the most casual observer. The style is a modernization of the Queen Anne. It is an example of the personal note in design, in that the spirit of the period is maintained, and at the same time the handling of the carving and the general aspect are essentially modern. The glass panels are bordered with etched glass, the grape vine motive being used as a decorative feature. The mouldings of the Cabinet show great subtlety and careful study.

The Long Case Clock, designed by Burke, Horwood, & White and executed by J. C. Scott of Toronto, for the Hudson's Bay Company, Vancouver, was an exhibit that stood out with a distinction due to its inherent qualities. Georgian in spirit, it is beautifully proportioned, with fine balance. The mouldings are extremely well handled. Careful study and much subtlety of line and movement are revealed. The execution of this clock case is of the highest order, and the combination of the straight-grained walnut with the figured veneer panels is extremely well done.

An Early 18th Century English Bureau Desk or Secretary, decorated in lacquer by Caleb Keene of Oakville, drew the eye by its brilliant Chinese reds, dull golds and greens, which made most effective color notes.

A splendid example of the cabinet maker's art was the Marquetry Cabinet by Mr. Sydney White of Toronto. The spotting of the different colored woods and the movement around the central oval panels, characteristic of this exhibit, was very effective and extremely graceful. Other exhibits by Mr. White were a Walnut Marquetry Table, inlaid in black and dull reds and greens, two walnut chairs, fine examples of the Chippendale style, a pair of Georgian Brackets, showing vigor of technique and splendid craftsmanship, cut out of mahogany and gilded, and a mirror, also carved out of wood and gilded, in the Chippendale style.

A room that was the cynosure of all eyes at the exhibition was the one known as the "Pine Room", designed by Mackenzie Waters, Architect, and executed by Ridpath's, Limited, of Toronto, for R. B. Hickman of Cobourg. In the Georgian style, with walls made of Ontario White Pine, richly carved and finished to give the effect of old pine, with actual knots displayed in the wood, this room is of a type that is the vogue in London and New York. Canada is now practically the only country that produces this particular kind of wood, which is known in the New York market as "Ontario Deal". The charm of the room is heightened by the dignified fire-place, surmounted by the oil painting of a horse and by the fine specimens of Chippendale chairs whose needle work seats, by Mrs. A. H. W. Caulfield, express a form of handicraft that is very popular just now in London, Paris, and New York.

SILVER

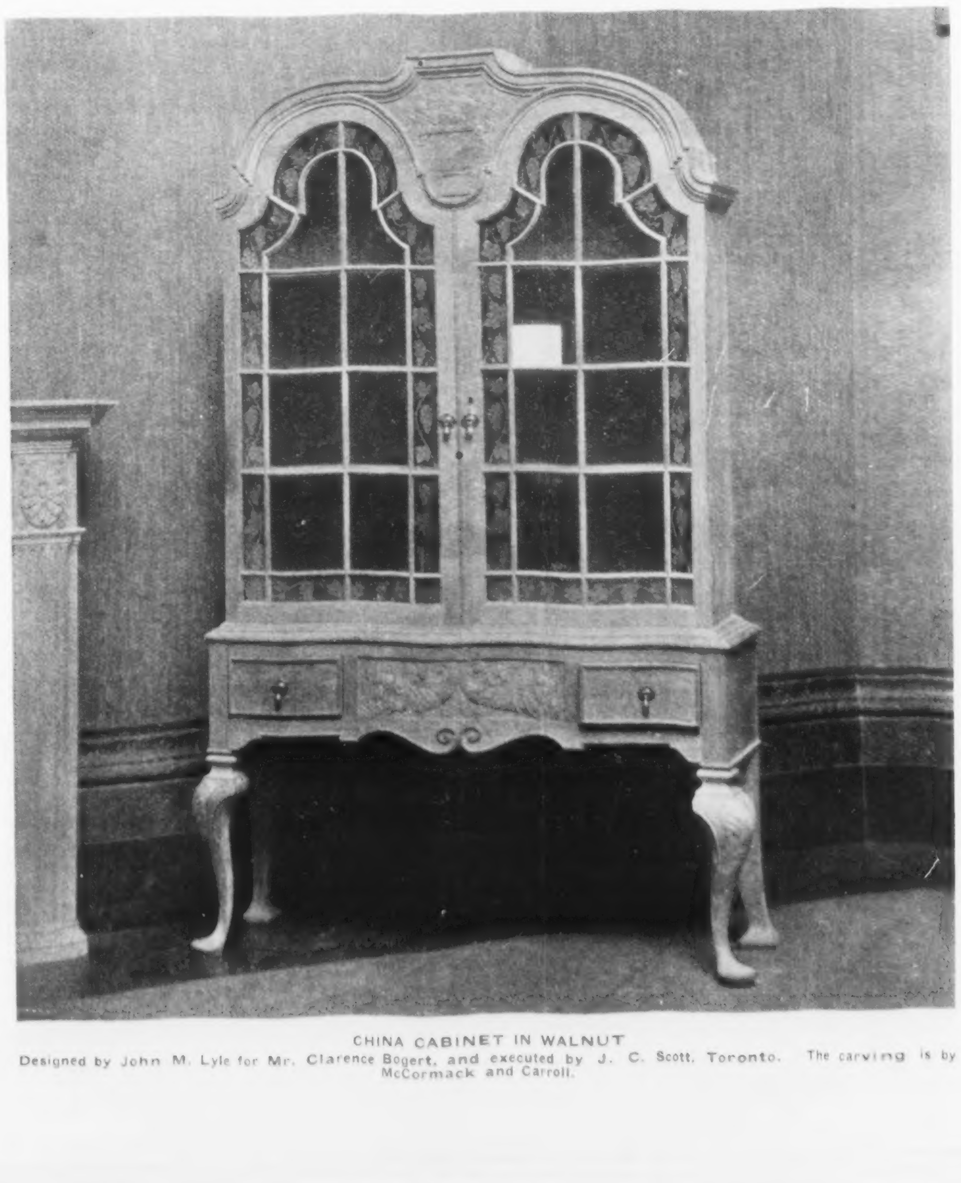
An example of fine silver craftsmanship of the commercial type was evidenced in the work of Mr. John Leslie of Montreal. His tea-set, beautiful in design and form, was notable for its exquisite chasing, and both as to scale and character left nothing to be desired. Mr. Leslie is indeed an outstanding figure in the field of commercial silver craftsmanship.

A CANADIAN CELLINI

One of the gems of the exhibition was the Chalice designed by Mr. A. Scott Carter of Toronto, the silver work of which was executed by Mr. A. M. Doret. This cup is a veritable masterpiece of Canadian craftsmanship. Its scale, its beautiful lines, and splendid balance, defy criticism. The spotting of the enamel work is extremely well done. The entwining gold about the silver and the setting of the jewels are masterly. One might well say that such work is the achievement of a Canadian Cellini.

Another gem by the same designer and craftsman was the Memorial Casket for Sir John Eaton. This is a combination of leather and silver, the leather of the casket being heavily embossed and richly colored. The key lock is of Gothic niche motive, enclosing a small figure of a saint, and is linked to the field of the casket by the most exquisite twining grape-vine motive. The figures are modeled in Jesso and painted in gilt. The casket is enriched with crystals and wrought silver work.

Equally fine was the Memorial Plaque presented to the late Sir John Eaton and Lady Eaton by the War Service Men of the T. Eaton Company. The small figures and cornucopia on the top, the perfection of modelling, the beautiful chasing, all bespeak the master designer and craftsman.



CHINA CABINET IN WALNUT
Designed by John M. Lyle for Mr. Clarence Bogert, and executed by J. C. Scott, Toronto. The carving is by McCormack and Carroll.

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What the Duke and Duchess of York Are Seeing on Their Tour

By Carleton Ashwell

MANY an interesting peep will the Duke and Duchess of York be able to have at things off the beaten track during their six months' trip to Australia which began on January 6.

Although it is a Spanish possession they may slip ashore at Las Palmas, the capital of Grand Canary, and, if they do, a quaint and fascinating place they will find it. Spanish towns defy the vandalism of progress more than any others and Las Palmas is a strange mixture. The old Spain which sent the Armada to fight our Elizabeth exists in the leaning houses with carved wooden fronts, many decorated with ships' figureheads, which face narrow straggling streets which are littered also mediaevally, while the new commercial centre which pushing English traders have set up flaunts its electricity and telephones and futuristic but modern sanitation.

Thence the Royal party went to Jamaica. This "isle of springs" they found a beauty spot easy to be poetical over. Without being rude to the Jamaicans, their island contains almost the loveliest scenery of the laziest human beings in the world. From the coast the luxurious vegetation adorned with flowers and fruit of luscious coloring and studded with gem-like boulders and crystal rivulets, clothes the land which gently rises until it achieves the crowning beauty of the Blue Mountain.

But, with the exception of a few Americans, bent on capturing our banana trade, the white folk seem to have succumbed to the lovely languor of the place. They confess that they would rather crawl three miles round a hill than summon up the energy to go over its top. As for the negro peasant, he is the essence of ca'canny. He can live on the proceeds of four days' work a week and, ambitionless, nothing will make him stir a finger to do an ounce more.

After the passage of the Panama canal—that amazing piece of engineering which is really a water bridge, its surface for the greater part of it being 35 feet above sea-level, and which is lighted throughout its 42 miles with gas and electricity—the Duke and Duchess will glance at Fiji. Brutal though it may sound, the picturesqueness went out of Fiji when cannibalism ceased to be and makers of cheap European clothes exported their goods for the benefit of the natives.

But the Duke and Duchess cannot fail to be amused at the wonderful hairdressing which the natives still indulge in. Chiefs occupy several hours a day in having their hair dressed. With the aid of dyes, coaxing and the inherent ability of the wiry "scrop" to retain its position at a distance of more than six inches from the head coiffures are created which leave British ladies of shingle and Eton crop among the "also rans."

◆

A Lament

O world! O Life! O Time!
On whose last steps I climb,
Trembling at that where I had stood before;
When will return the glory of your prime?
No more—oh, never more!

Out of the day and night
A joy has taken flight;
Fresh spring, and summer, and winter hoar,
Move my faint heart with grief, but with delight
No more—oh, never more!

—*Shelley.*

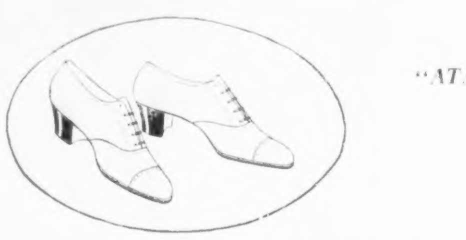
◆

Clear, placid Leman! Thy contrasted lake,
With the wild world I dwelt in, is a thing
Which warns me, with its stillness, to forsake
Earth's troubled waters for a purer spring.
This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
To waft me from distraction; once I loved
Torn Ocean's roar, but thy soft murmuring
Sounds sweet as if a Sister's voice reproved,
That I with stern delights should e'er have been so moved.

It is the hush of night, and all between
Thy margin and the mountains, dusk, yet clear,
Mellowed and mingling, yet distinctly seen,
Save darkened Jura, whose capt heights appear
Precipitously steep; and drawing near
There breathes a living fragrance from the shore,
Of flowers yet fresh with childhood; on the ear
Drops the light drip of the suspended oar,
Or chirps the grasshopper one goodnight carol more.

—*Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.*

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"ATALANTA"

Have your feet lost their Spring?

Do you make excuses to avoid walking? . . . The trouble mayn't be with your *feet* but in your *shoes*. Your feet have spring—Nature saw to that. But hard, inflexible shoe-arches impede their normal action. Get into Cantilevers, flexible from toe to heel—resilient—health giving. And you'll know.

COMFORT through FLEXIBILITY in the

Cantilever Shoe

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

TORONTO, 7 Queen St. E., at Yonge.
HAMILTON, 8 John St. N., at King.
OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater.
MONTREAL, Keefer Bldg., St. Catherine.
PORT ARTHUR, McNulty's Ltd.
SUDBURY, F. M. Stafford, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.
REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.

SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Company.
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company.

Note NEW Agencies
BRANTFORD, Ludlow Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N.B., Scovil Brothers

FAMOUS FEET

. . . how they're kept free from corns

Ona Munson's Famous Feet

"Wise men tell us that everything has a use. So maybe corns were intended to help movie stars register sorrow."

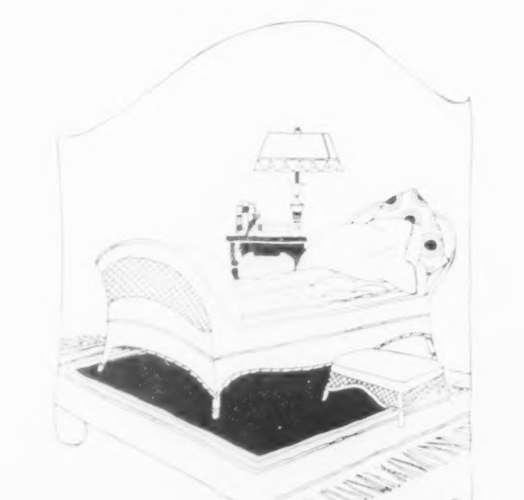
So writes Ona Munson, the captivating star of "Twinkle Twinkle."

"But for my part I'd rather get my woe synthetically . . . and dispose of corns quickly with Blue-jay."

Blue-jay is the safe and gentle way to end a corn because the medication is "controlled." No chance of injuring delicate skin tissue by an over-application. Each plaster contains just the right amount of the magic medication to end the corn . . . The new Blue-jay in the new package has the creamy-white pad . . . . At all drug stores. *For callouses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.*

THE *New* Blue-jay

THE SAFE AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN



Always Under Foot—

Day in, day out, month after month your rugs are being walked over. Is it any wonder they become dull and tired looking. We can bring back much of their original color and freshness. This Spring let us dust and shampoo all your rugs.

Orientals receive our special care.

Phone Main 7486
And Our Driver Will Call.

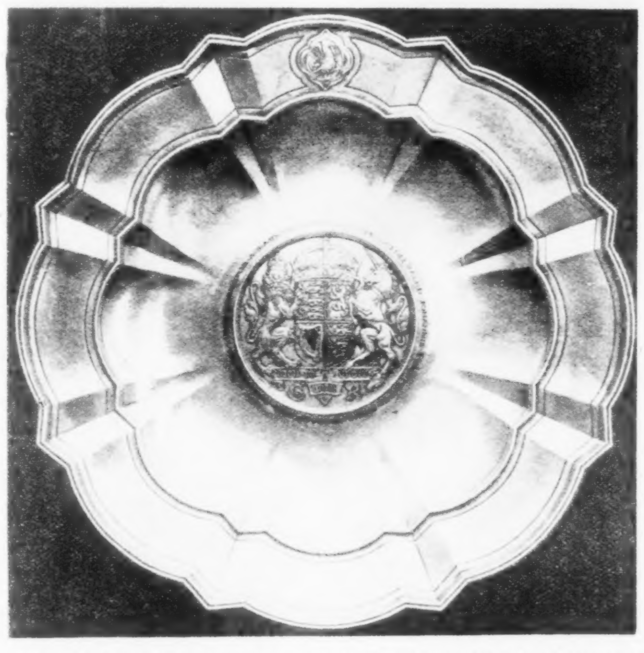
NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
LIMITED

"We Know How."

LONDON LETTER

I SEEM to be hearing a gratifying amount of interesting news about clever Canadians. Miss Gertrude Huntly, the Canadian pianiste, is giving her first recital in England this week, and has already had an agreeable volume of notice in connection therewith. Everyone wishes this charming and brilliant woman much success in this country, but unfortunately, she only gives one recital here as she leaves again for Canada at the end of March to fill spring engagements there and in New York and then goes out to the West for the summer. It is only a few months since SATURDAY NIGHT published a delightful sketch of Miss Huntly (Mrs. Huntly Green of Victoria, B. C.) giving an account of her playing and of her career and training, so readers of this paper hardly need to be reminded how distinguished a musician Canada can claim.

Clever Canadians



THE KING'S GIFT TO THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, NEW YORK: A SILVER ALMS DISH PRESENTED BY HIS MAJESTY

The Alms Dish given by the King to the new Cathedral in New York, was presented by the British Ambassador on February 13. The dish is of silver gilt, and was designed and executed by Mr. Omar Ramsden.

Another clever Canadian in whom SATURDAY NIGHT readers will be interested is the soldier artist, Robin Watt, who, with his young wife, leaves shortly for a stay in Canada and the United States where Mr. Watt hopes to do some work. His career has been rather remarkable considering that he is still so young. He joined the army as a lad, and is still on the reserve of officers "Green Howards". After serving through the war, being wounded several times and winning the M. C. and bar, he turned his attention to art. The result of a few years work has been shown in the Paris Salon, the Royal Academy, and at the Officers' Exhibition where several of Mr. Watt's portraits were much admired by the critics and reproduced in some of the most important newspapers and weeklies. "The Times" reproduced one, and Mr. Frank Rutter, art critic of the "Sunday Times" gave high praise to Mr. Watt's paintings. Sir Arthur Currie has been included among Robin Watt's sitters, and his crayon sketch of the Bishop of Willesden was reproduced in "The Graphic". His portraits of children are beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Watt go first to Montreal and later to Toronto.

* * *

THE question of penny postage is a very live one here, for we still hanker for the old penny post to every part of the British Empire and to the United States, and grumble over the three halfpence which each letter now costs us, even in London. In this connection "The Times" publishes a most interesting letter from Lord Aberdeen, headed " A Canadian Precedent" and telling that the immense boon whereby a letter can be sent to every part of the British Empire and also to the United States at the same charge as in this country, was due to the enlightened action of Canada, and in particular, Lord Aberdeen says, to the energy and perseverance of the Canadian Postmaster General in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government, namely the Right Hon. Sir William Mulock. Lord Aberdeen says that the scheme was supposed by the pessimists to be foredoomed to failure. "However, as nothing has been heard of such failure it may be assumed that it has not taken place; and as to the Canadian Post Office, Sir William Mulock succeeded in putting it on a paying basis."

Penny Postage

Speaking of Lord Aberdeen I am glad to be able to say that Lady Aberdeen has almost recovered from her recent serious illness. For a time there was some anxiety felt, but it is hoped that Lady Aberdeen will soon be as active and well as ever. Her interest in the progress of the world, and especially in the work of women continues keen and she is always to be relied upon to aid causes which make for better friendship between nations.

* * *

WHEN I wrote about changing London some time ago, I might have mentioned how neighborhoods have changed their character in the past few years. Park Lane for example used to be regarded as the stronghold of aristocracy. At least the writers of fiction gave us to understand that a palace in Park Lane was absolutely the last thing in grandeur. Heroines passed through the portals of their father's great houses in Park Lane and the wicked earls who did not live in The Albany in Piccadilly, had houses in Park Lane. A little later Park Lane became less aristocratic and more popular with millionaires who had made their money in Australia or Africa—the two most popular countries when it comes to talking of making fortunes in the British dominions. It began to be rather ostentatious to live in Park Lane unless you had a family house there. Now, alas, Park Lane is changed indeed. I wrote some time ago of the disappearance of the garden and lawn of Grosvenor House, and today I passed that ornate palace, Stanhope House, around the corner from Princess Mary's town house, Chesterfield House, and saw that it had become the office of a Building Society. The glory has indeed departed, even though Lord Londonderry still retains his beautiful Londonderry House, which has for a near neighbor a fashionable nursing home, and a few other great people remain to keep Park Lane in mind of his former proud exclusiveness. Among them Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten who still have Brook House, which it is said they are letting while Lord Louis is away in Malta.

London Sights

* * *

THE death of Lady Mabelle Egerton brought forth many expressions of genuine regret, and great sympathy has been felt with Lady Willingdon who is so far away from her family at this time. The London papers published the fact that Viceregal entertaining in Canada has been cancelled or postponed owing to this much lamented bereavement.

Lady Mabelle Egerton

* * *

I NEVER see the Queen without thinking how much more charming and handsome Her Majesty is than any of her pictures. Yesterday I was very close to her at the Royal Free Hospital when she opened new wards dedicated by the Bishop of Willesden, and with her soft gray coat and furs, her grey hair and her still lovely complexion, the Queen made a delightful picture of a great lady. Her smile when Lord Riddell said hospitals always had patron saints and the Queen was the patron saint of the Royal Free Hospital, was very winning.

The Queen

(Continued on Page 29)

Bring to your home the splendor of a great hotel

PERHAPS it is just a hurried luncheon or a mid-week dinner of your own immediate family and you want to lift it above the monotony of "just another meal."

Or dinner on Sunday night when good friends come to gather with you. Or a very, very special and formal dinner when everything must be just so and the question of what-to-serve is especially important.

Whatever the day or the occasion, you will welcome "Canada Dry" for the proud prestige and distinction it brings. For its wonderful flavor. For the cool, brisk refreshment that is in it.

You will find that the simplest meal takes on a new joyousness—a new zest—a new sparkle when this "Champagne of Ginger Ales" comes to grace your table. Try it some day soon.

In New York, London, Paris, and even in far-off Cairo, Egypt, this fine old Canadian product is acknowledged to be the finest ginger ale on the market today.

"CANADA DRY"

Write for Free Recipe Booklet
"Surprises on Ice"

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Rich!

The Syrup that is *rich* in food value. You'll enjoy its wonderful flavor on pancakes, puddings and bread.

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BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

BG 10

Here and There in the Old World

From Grave to Gay
From Lively to Severe

Our Beloved Prince

ONE of those very "human" touches which so greatly endear the Prince of Wales to people wherever he goes marked his visit to the East End of London recently when he opened the John Benn Hostel and Milner Hall at Stepney—a new home and club for working as well as destitute boys, says the "Daily Mail."

A tour of the building brought the Prince to the kitchen, where he stayed for some time inspecting the brightly shining new stoves and up-to-date cooking machinery.

He even examined the sink—and it was there that he came upon old George Davis, a veteran Dragoon Guardsman, with his lean arms plunged into hot water that was full of used crockery. Old George paused in his job of washing up, smoothed his ruffled grey hair, straightened his back and stiffly saluted.

The Prince gazed intently at him. "I remember your face," he said. "Didn't I see you the other day?"

"That's right, sir—about a month ago, in Peter-street, Westminster."

"I recollect quite well," the Prince told him. It was during a night visit that he paid to a Church Army refuge for men who are "down and out." Old George was then in that category.

The Prince took his hand and shook it heartily. "I'm so glad you've got something to do at last," he said, "and I hope your luck will last."

Old George saluted again. "Thank you, sir," he responded, huskily.

* * *

English Wife of Canadian

MRS. GRANT MORDEN, wife of Colonel Grant Morden, M.P., had two long and very anxious journeys within the space of a few days. She was summoned to Rome by the news that her father, who was living there, was seriously ill, but, in spite of her haste, she did not arrive till after his death. In Rome she got word that her husband was ill, and that he was threatened with pneumonia, so she hastened back through the difficulties of the fog, to find, happily, that the crisis was past.

Wife of the M.P. for the Chiswick and Brentford Division: Mrs. Grant Morden.

Mrs. Morden is of great help to Colonel Morden, who represents the wide constituency of Brentford and Chiswick, and he has more confidence in her political ability than he would give to most women. He showed this once in a rather amusing way. He was addressing a series of meetings on the same evening, and, having to leave the first one after he had finished his address, he told the audience that his wife would remain to answer on his behalf any questions they wished to put to him. Mrs. Morden made a laughing protest, but he assured her and the audience that it was an excellent arrangement. Then he went on to the next meeting, where he was speaking in opposition to Mrs. Oliver Strachey, the Independent candidate. Very sorrowfully he expressed his regret that a young woman, the mother of small children, should enter the political arena. "If she were my wife," he said magnificently, "I should advise her to stay at home and look after her children," and the audience, not knowing how his wife was at that moment engaged, cheered the noble sentiment.

* * *

Kipling and the Armadillo

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING, who is staying in Brazil as the guest of the Government, has received rather an embarrassing gift from a Brazilian admirer—a live armadillo, which was sent to his hotel. The author kept his "pet" for one day and then returned it to the sender with a letter explaining that life in an hotel was "too terrible a fate for an armadillo."

The armadillo, a burrowing animal with its body protected by bony plates, inhabits the forests and pampas of Southern and Central America. Most people are familiar with the song in which the singer desires to "roll down to Rio," from Mr. Kipling's verses which include the lines:

I've never seen a Jaguar
  Nor yet an Armadill—
O dilloing in his armour,
  And I s'pose I never will.
Unless I go to Rio.

* * *

O, Ladies, Ladies!

THERE are distressing signs of revolt within our ranks! Not that the news of women tennis players, even though they be stars of the first magnitude in their own particular universe, need be taken very seriously except on the courts, but the remarks of Mrs. Mallory and Suzanne Lenglen seem a little uncalled for, coming as they do from the present generation at a time when there are so many to attack us. Suzanne, who always likes to be a law unto herself, has decided that women are inferior to men, and should therefore stay in their place. What that place is she does not specify, but the subject of women does not interest her for she declares that she does not like women! The obvious response to that is "who cares?" But that real sportswoman, Mrs. Mallory, is more specific. She accuses us of being jealous by nature, and unsporting in temperament, and consequently bad losers and unsuited to such a game as tennis. Well, the matter can be discussed at length elsewhere.

* * *

He Covets Shanghai

WHEREAS Mr. Eugene Chen, the Cantonese Foreign Minister, has become a familiar personality, little is known in this country about Chang Kai-shek, the Cantonese Commander-in-Chief. Of the two, Chang is much the more remarkable figure. He is the Napoleon of the new China.

Chang is still only 39. He was born in 1888 in a village between Hangchow and Ningpo—in the district across which his armies have been sweeping on the way to Shanghai. His father died before Chang was a year old. His mother was poor, and his early years were passed with relatives. The intention was that he should become a merchant. He showed no aptitude for trade and was sent to the military college, and later—he was then 21—to the officers' academy.

An army career was clearly indicated. He proved, indeed, one of the most industrious cadets in the academy, and he was sent to Japan to complete his military studies. Strangely enough, it was there that he first came under the influence of the late Sun Yat-sen, founder of the revolutionary Cantonese movement, and when he returned to China he was an ardent revolutionary.

Years were to pass before he was given a post of real power and one in which his military gifts could serve the revolution. It was not, in fact, until Sun appointed Chang to take charge of the Whampoa Military College at Canton that Chang had his first big chance. He took it with both hands.

A record landmark in his career came when Sun sent him to Moscow to study the tactics and the technique of modern war.

Whatever the Cantonese Army is to-day is due in largest part to this young man, Chang Kai-shek. He may be said to have trained it both in the class-room and on the battlefield. It was on his word of command that the march to Hankow was undertaken; it was his order which committed the Cantonese Army to the battle for Shanghai; and it is his gift of leadership that has enabled the Cantonese to rout the numerically superior forces of Sun Chuan-fang.

* * *

A Witty Woman

THE brilliant and amusing speech made at the dinner of the Women's Advertising Club of London by Mrs. E. M. Wood, C.B.E., the president, evidently produced a great effect on Mr. Lloyd George, the guest of the evening, and the other men who were present. But it was no surprise to Mrs. Wood's friends, who had learned long before that she is one of the wittiest of after-dinner speakers. She has distinguished herself in other ways. She has written a very interesting biography of her father, Quintin Hogg, the famous philanthropist, who founded the Regent Street Polytechnic. She was for four years secretary of the London War Pensions Committee, and she did exceptionally good work as chairman of the Domestic Service Committee, which was set up four years ago. This was a very trying task, and some of the women who came to listen to the evidence added by their loud and captious comments to its difficulty. But Mrs. Wood kept her temper and her tact; she managed to extract as much relevant information from the witnesses as possible, and she produced an excellent report.

For several years she has been a director of a well-known publicity firm, and her experience in that has given her a great interest in the progress of educated women in business life.

* * *

Il Duce on Women

"WOMAN neither inspires nor creates," is the verdict of Signor Mussolini in an interview published in the first number of the reorganized weekly "Graphic," which, in a new dress recently appeared in London.

Women, according to Signor Mussolini, are "a charming pastime and life's pleasant parenthesis."

To-day (he declares) I have no time to punctuate my life with other than work, but in the past—now the long ago past—I often found the parenthesis a pleasant way to punctuate.

Marriage he regards as a necessary institution, but he recommends that flirtations should be indulged in as frequently as possible up to the age of forty.

◆

For lo, into her house . . .
Spring is come home with her world-
    wandering feet.
And all things are made young with
    young desires;
And all for her is light increased
In yellow stars and yellow daffodils.
Francis Thompson.

◆

Love is the exchange of two fantasies.—*Nicholas Chamfort.*

This lovely filmy Chiffon gives exceptional wear

For the foot is made of fine mercerized lisle

"THE Dancing Chiffon" pure thread Japan silk from heel to narrow hem, dyed in all the latest shades. *Ask for it by Style No. 53780.*

NOW in "The Dancing Chiffon" you will find the two things you have always wanted in chiffon hose. Exquisite sheer beauty and long wear. For its matchless silken weave is clear and filmy—where it shows. And the foot is made of fine mercerized lisle—reinforced for long wear at toe, sole and heel. "The Dancing Chiffon" is now displayed in the most popular shades of the season. Ask for it by name or style number 53780. If your dealer can't supply you, write our Canadian Representative.

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Hosiery
for men, women and children

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The very popular
5
20,000-tonners TO EUROPE *from New York and Boston*

CARMANIA *N.Y. Mar. 5th, Apl. 2nd, Apl. 30th*
CARONIA *N.Y. Mar. 19th, Boston 20th. N.Y. Apl. 23rd.*
LACONIA *N.Y. Apl. 2nd, Boston Apl. 3rd.*
SAMARIA *N.Y. Apl. 30th, Boston May 1st.*
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The fastest ocean service in the world. Three magnificent "floating palaces" known the world over, sailing from New York.

AQUITANIA *Feb. 26th, March 19th, Apl 20th.*
BERENGARIA *March 12th, Apl. 5th, Apl. 27th*
MAURETANIA *Feb. 21st Med. Cruise, Apl. 13th*

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THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, TORONTO (Phone Elgin 3471) or any STEAMSHIP AGENT.

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SALADA
Flavour

Never to have enjoyed the satisfying deliciousness of a steaming cup of genuine "SALADA" Tea, properly made, is never to have known the pleasure really fine tea can impart. If you have never done so, you must try "SALADA." It is sold everywhere.

O'KEEFE'S
PALE DRY
GINGER ALE
TORONTO
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THE dash and snap of the smartest dance is in each sparkling glass of O'Keefe's Dry Ginger Ale.

It's as peppy as the Charleston itself. The delicacy of its colour, the fragrance of its bouquet and the subtlety of its flavour—all are quite entrancing.

Everywhere it's considered quite the smartest thing in beverage refreshment.

O'Keefe's Dry
GINGER ALE

The art of smiling charmingly is the art of caring properly for one's teeth. That is why Pepsodent, urged by dental authorities, is also universally placed by experts, these days, near the top of the list of modern beauty aids.

When Teeth Are Film Free

Smiles Are Charming

The new way to combat the film on teeth—the source of many tooth and gum disorders—which numbers of leading authorities suggest

Send Coupon for 10-Day Tube Free

MOST persons' teeth and gums are imperiled, say many authorities, by a film that forms on teeth.

Ordinary brushing having failed to combat it effectively, a new way in tooth cleansing is being advised. A way that differs in formula and effect from previous methods. These are embodied in the special film-removing dentifrice Pepsodent.

Now an effective film combatant

By running your tongue across your teeth, you will feel a film; a slippery sort of coating. Ordinary brushing does not remove it.

Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

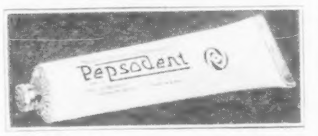
Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

On dental advice, people are adopting this new way of tooth cleansing. Obtain Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice, at drug stores. Two months' supply at a moderate price—or send coupon for 10-day tube. Use twice every day. See your dentist twice each year. Make both a habit.

FREE—10-DAY TUBE
Made in Canada



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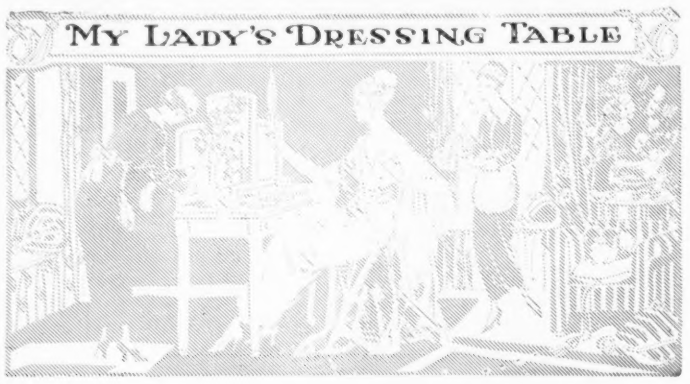
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth



MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

WHEN your family physician comes in and looks serious and says that you are to go to bed and live on milk, then, if you have any of the blood of Ireland in your veins you are sure to resolve on taking an afternoon walk. So I fared forth for a stroll through Queen's Park and found that springtime out-doors was a decided improvement on reclining on the Chesterfield. The best thing for "flu" is a dose of outdoors, as most patients discover. In the course of my Bloor Street pilgrimage, I came to the stately entrance of McMaster University and decided to go in to hear the four young girl orators who were to compete for the prize badge of the year. Such pretty young things they were with rosy cheeks and bright eyes! It is all very well to say that looks do not matter, but words are all the more eloquent when they fall from a Cupid's bow mouth. And such a refreshing spirit of optimism and idealism as those addresses displayed! Not for these bright girls the theory that we cannot know that life is good and that life beyond is better. If you are in any danger of getting the blues, if you wish to escape from the ravages of flu, go and listen to a girl orator who is sure that all's for the best in the best possible of worlds. Of course there was youth's dauntless belief in our being master of our destiny. Then I suddenly saw myself, as a young person of seventeen, reading from a pink-ribboned manuscript, "All Are Architects of Fate."

* * *

My correspondents often ask me whether they should make-up or not.

My answer is: Why not?—as long as you do not overdo it.

Also it depends on what you call "making-up."

If you mean liquid powder, rouge put on anyhow, blue eyelids and thick blackened lashes, I certainly do not advise that kind of make-up.

I advise you to faintly and delicately emphasize your beauty—and to endeavour to hide your blemishes.

For instance, are you sallow? Then you want not only treatment, but you want a good powder and something to keep it on.

You may need a vanishing cream—you may prefer a sunburn lotion or a cream that leaves a powdery surface, but do not keep on powdering repeatedly on the top of them. I have often warned you against this and it is really worth repeating.

Elderflower-water or rose-water are delicious foundations for powder. Even when dry they leave a surface that makes powder cling.

Real make-up like liquid powder, or the cream I spoke of that dries and leaves a perfumed powdery surface, should really only be used at night or on very special occasions. Continual, constant, every-day make-up clogs the pores and is bad for any skin.

An astringent lotion twice a week is an excellent tonic.

Another word about make-up.

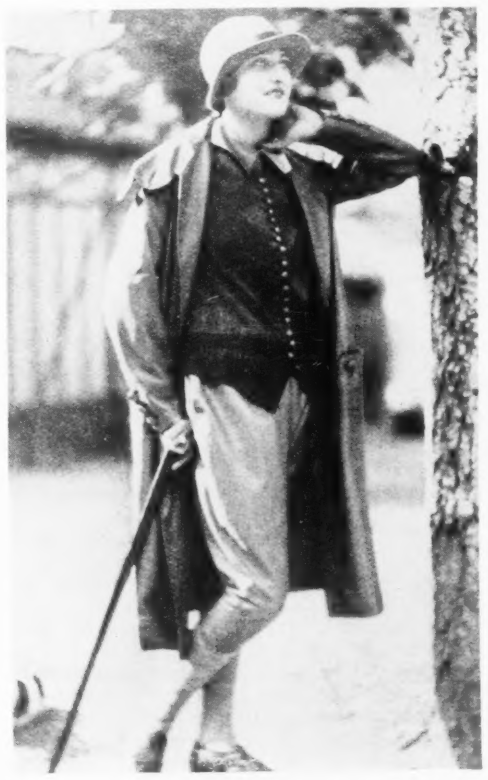
Never blacken your eye-lashes or put blue powder on your eyelids excepting at night. I can't bear either even at night, but girls will do it. It shows dreadfully during the day, and looks, to my mind, both vulgar and unbecoming.

You will find that a good cream or liquid powder is enough even for night use, without plastering on further rouges and powders. The advice may be superfluous, but I have seen so many girls completely spoil their skins by this method.

Another time I will deal with your lip-stick and some other little things.

Once more may I warn my friends not to overdo it. If you are young it is a pity to put such a strain on your skin. If you are a "getting-on lady" you really cannot afford to. If you are really elderly your skin will not take make-up without looking painfully "done-up."

Moreover, you probably do not see quite as well as you did, and will not notice how much you have put on. If, therefore, you are really elderly rely either on your glasses, your maid, your friends, or, better still, a frank relation.



THE LATEST FROM PARIS
Knicker ensemble from Amy Linker, of Paris, in autumn yellow leathered with smart tricot in new Spanish red.

Correspondence

Estelle. Named for a star you may be, my dear girl, but your eyes won't twinkle unless you take care of them. A daily and nightly bath with diluted boracic acid will help to keep the eyes in good condition. There is no feature which "pays" more promptly for attention than the eyes, and, indeed bright eyes will make you forget a muddy complexion. Be careful not to use preparations widely advertised, unless your family physician absolutely approves. The eye is a most delicate organ and no chances should be taken with its treatment. I think it is quite as important to visit an oculist as a dentist:—and so keep the "windows of the soul" in shining order.

* * *

Marguerite. There is no necessity for apologizing because you wish to take care of your complexion and your hair. Nearly every daughter of Eve is interested in making the most of her

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

THE SECRETS OF A LADY'S MAID

Célestine—

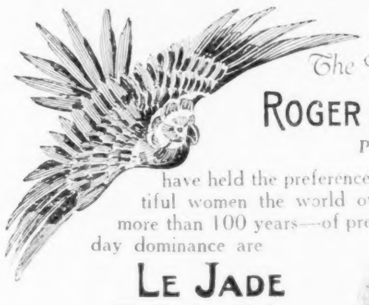
"Ah! the glory of the morning sun! But the sunlight is difficult for the complexion. Madame must more than ever make good use of Icilma!"

Morning!—and a clear complexion

The glory of the morning sun invites the radiance of Milady's complexion if she has been constant in her daily use of Icilma. More necessary in the morning than at any other time, Icilma enhances the freshness of a healthy skin in the searching rays of early sunshine, and preserves a delicate complexion throughout the whole day and on through evening hours. Use this superb vanishing cream every morning. The delicacy of its exquisite bouquet perfume will delight you.

Icilma Cream

7



The Fragrant Perfumes of
ROGER & GALLET
Paris

have held the preference of beautiful women the world over for more than 100 years—of present day dominance are

LE JADE
The Precious Perfume

Fleurs d'Amour
FLOWERS OF LOVE

Canadian Agency
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751 Victoria Square
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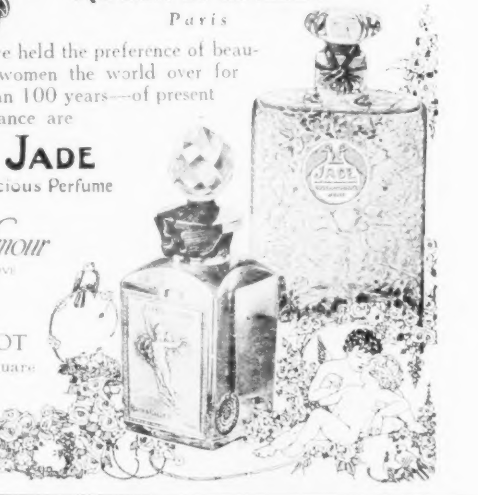

To-night!

YOU must look even lovelier than he has dreamed—your hair gleaming—your eyes deep pools of glory—your arms warm ivory with never, never a trace of shadow.

X-BAZIN will give your arms—underarm and fore-arm—and your neck this immaculate beauty. Pleasantly, safely, almost instantaneously, this marvellous French depilatory removes superfluous hair. It leaves the skin smooth and creamy and does not coarsen, darken, or increase future growth. And it is scented—so very delicately. For his sake and your own—use X-BAZIN to-night, of all nights!

Made in Canada by
HALL & RUCKEL, Inc.

X-BAZIN
Famous French Way of Removing Hair
Price 50 cents.
OBTAINABLE IN POWDER OR CREAM
Wholesale Agents for Canada:
Stenhouse Ltd., 35 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Says ELIZABETH ARDEN:

"Every Treatment given in my Salons is based on the use of *Venetian Cleansing Cream, Ardena Skin Tonic, Venetian Special Astringent* and *Orange Skin Food.* Follow this same method in your Home Treatments. A few minutes' care each morning and night will soon create for you a skin exquisitely clear, fine and smooth."

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S *Venetian Toilet Preparations* are on sale at

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LTD., *Montreal* W. P. LAROCHE, *Quebec*
THE ROBERT SIMPSON CO., LTD., *Toronto* ROY KITCHEN, *London*
MAHONS LIMITED, *Halifax* W. F. C. BRATHWAITE, LTD., *Winnipeg*
CHAS. OGILVY, LTD., *Ottawa*
THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipeg
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ELIZABETH ARDEN, 673 *Fifth Avenue, New York*

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Cuticura Comforts Tender Aching Irritated Feet

Bathe the feet for several minutes with Cuticura Soap and warm water, then follow with a light application of Cuticura Ointment, gently rubbed in. This treatment is most successful in relieving and comforting tired, hot, aching, burning feet.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

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ROBINSON & CLEAVER'S STANDARD QUALITIES OF IRISH LINENS AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES

IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
Heavy Plain Cream Linen Sheeting, by the yard, width 72 inches, $1.10 per yard. Extra Heavy Unbleached All Linen Huckaback Towelling, width 24 inches, .50 per yard. Cream Linen Tea or Glass Towelling, 22 inches wide, .30 per yard.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS
Cut, made and laundered in our own workrooms. Best quality materials used throughout. Soft Fronted Shirts, Mercerised Twill, $1.50. Zephyr and Oxford from $2.50, Linen from $3.10, Poplin $3.75 each. Linen faced "Castle" Collars $3.00 per dozen.

Delivery of Goods is guaranteed. **Orders of over $18.75 Carriage Paid** by Parcels Post to destination or by steamer to port of landing.

This beautifully Illustrated Catalogue of Fine Irish Linens, together with Samples, will be sent post free. Ask for No. 52E

WRITE FOR LIST OF MEN'S WEAR

ROBINSON & CLEAVER
Irish Linen Manufacturers BELFAST *The Home of Irish Linen*
NORTHERN IRELAND.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD.

Do you take Yeast for your health?

If so, use ROYAL YEAST CAKES —the standard of quality for over 50 years. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast, with a little sugar, in tepid water over night. Stir well, strain and drink the liquid. Flavor is improved by adding the juice of an orange.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Give to your complexion a charming, soft, youthful freshness. This delicate, refined touch of adorable beauty is yours to command thru

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM

Made in White - Flesh - Rachel
Send 10c. for Trial Size
Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son,
Montreal

Maybelline

DARKENS and BEAUTIFIES EYELASHES and BROWS INSTANTLY, makes them appear *naturally* dark, long and luxuriant. Adds wonderful charm, beauty and expression to any face. Perfectly harmless. Used by millions of lovely women. Solid form or water-proof liquid. BLACK or BROWN.

At all Drug and Dept. Stores

Liquid Form
Solid Form

Movies sometimes strain Eyes. Use *Murine* for relief

Often you come out of a picture show with Eyes that feel tired and strained. When this occurs, simply apply a few drops of *Murine*. Almost instantly your Eyes will feel strong and rested; ready for anything. Contains no belladonna or other harmful ingredients.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

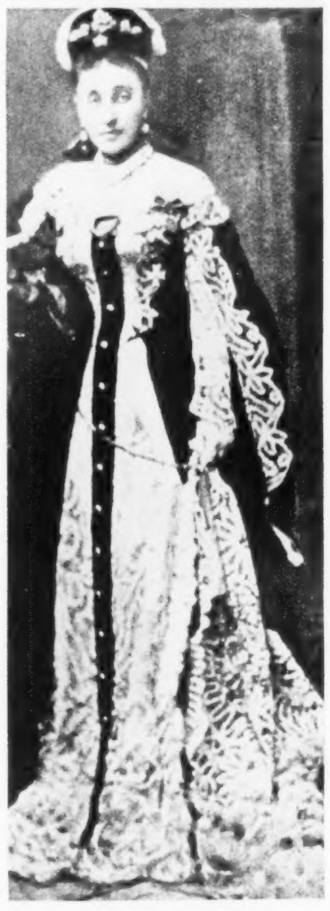
Rid Your Skin of Blemishes

Don't you hate to see roughness, redness, pimples, blackheads, greasy skin, wrinkles, crowsfeet, blotches, discolorations or eczema on your face when you look in the mirror? They look ugly to everyone who sees you. Free yourself from these defects. You can get relief, and enjoy a lovely skin, if you will take our treatments. We will treat you at the Institute or send you the preparations, with full instructions for home use. Our thirty-five years' experience is at your service. Write us confidentially about your trouble, and we will give you full particulars about the treatments you need to restore your beautiful skin and complexion.

CONSULTATION FREE
Write or Call
Booklet X Sent on Request.

Hiscott Institute, Ltd.
61F College St., Toronto 2.

physical resources. In fact, the woman who does not care about how she looks is likely to be a nuisance to her friends. If you are doing a good deal of housework, then you need to take special care of your hands and give them a rub with vinegar or a lemon after they have been in hot water. Then you should wear gloves at night, taking care that the gloves are lined with a good cold cream. Remember that it is easier to perform household tasks or to do needlework if the hands are in good condition. Then you should have a hair drill every night if you wish to keep the crown of glory bright and shining. The application of a hair tonic, a good scalp massage and a thorough brushing will go far towards making your hair beautiful.



FASHION HORRORS OF OTHER DAYS
This costume is worn by the Russian lady, Madame Olga Novikoff, who was mentioned in the recent Gladstone-Wright case in London, England. She was a great fascinator in her day and is here shown in a dress of the late Victorian period.

* * *

Yvonne. That is a charming name for an Irish girl to be wearing, and I hope it is your very own, not merely a "column" name. You have a curious complaint to make for a girl who was born in Dublin. Usually the girl who is a native of the Free State capital has a complexion of lilies and roses;—and here you say that the roses are wanting. You wish to know what is the "very best rouge." That I cannot tell you, but I am giving you a list of several firms known for their excellent rouge products. Be careful, however, to remove rouge or powder at night and give the pores a chance for several hours of healthful breathing. However, you probably require a good tonic and a daily dose of yeast. It will be ever so much better to resort to a tonic than to rouge — and then the roses of Erin will bloom again.

Valerie

◆

"If This be Vanity...."

A DEAR, good doctor has just been saying that feminine vanity is fully justified by its results. Vanity, he asserts, and the satisfaction set up by the consciousness of being well-dressed are a vital tonic. They speed up the "metabolism" of the system, and unconsciously improve the digestion. Women who are vain lead healthier and longer lives than their dowdy sisters;and the best thing in the world for that sluggish liver is not a daily dose of salts, but a daily new hat—Fathers and husbands please read, mark, learn and inwardly digest!

I wonder if it's because of our vanity that we live longer than men—but then I don't think we are really one little bit more vain than they are: we are only more honest about it! The scientists must find another reason for our longevity. But anyhow, bless that doctor! His words should be written in gold over the door of every beauty-parlor.

Right on top of him comes Dr. Eugene Fisk, Medical Director of the Life Extension Institute of New York. He says that women who struggle to retain their youth should not be subjects for mirth; but should be acclaimed as public benefactors. Women know that good health is the basis of good looks, and that a woman is as old as she looks. So, in trying to look as young as they can, they set a higher standard of health for the whole community.

Aren't the doctors patting us nicely on the back, after all the parsons have said about our morals and lipsticks! We have got quite used now to being told that our scanty frocks are much more Spartan and hygienic than the stuffy clothes of men; and some grave doctors have even unbent so far as to declare our dress pretty. But the latest and final vindication of modern Woman comes straight from the lips of an eminent Dane. He applauds short skirts and light-colored stockings because motorists on dark roads find them easier to see than even a red lamp! "Girls who wear black stockings," he concludes, "have only themselves to blame for accidents!"

Only the dear young things of Cambridge and Glasgow Universities—witness the two recent debates—are now bold and old-fashioned enough to disapprove of women. All the rest of the world—after scolding us for so long—applauds what was once our cardinal sin, vanity. We are now proclaimed the Spartan leaders of the health movement, of the brighter clothes crusade, and—of all things—of the "Safety First" movement! Modern Eve is even blessed by the dietists for eating—an Apple!

So I suppose that by this time next year we shall all be wearing tight corsets, long skirts, high necks and flannel undies—just to teach these men not to go a-talking about things they don't understand.

◆

Thaw

There's a whisper of wind round the dripping eaves.
A splatter of drops on the ivy leaves:
And the firs, with a sigh, let slip their snow
To melt in the slush on the path below.
The ice on the loch has a watery veil
That mirrors a ghost-land, blurred and pale:
And the long-legged moor-fowl, careless and bold,
Seem to walk the waves, like the Saint of old.
On the bank when the snow-fed stream leaps down
Lie slopes of beech leaves, burning brown,
And the gossiping birds, from rock and tree,
Rejoice in the scent of the earth set free.

Agnes Mary Lawrence.

◆

Love is that powerful attraction toward all that we conceive, or fear, or hope beyond ourselves, when we find within our own thoughts the chasm of an insufficient void, and seek to awaken in all things that are a community with what we experience within ourselves. If we reason, we would be understood; if we imagine, we would that the airy children of our brain were born anew within another's; if we feel, we would that another's nerves should vibrate to our own, and that the beams of their eyes should kindle at once and mix and melt into our own; that lips of motionless ice should not reply to lips quivering and burning with the heart's best blood. That is love.—*Percy Bysshe Shelley.*

◆

Women are loved; they like to be loved; they love love.—*Julian Sturgis.*

◆

London Letter

(*Continued from Page 26*)

GLADYS COOPER has scored as great a triumph with Somerset Maugham's play "The Letter", as Gerald Du Maurier with "Interference". The play, by the way is founded on a story by Somerset Maugham, and out of that short tale has grown a gripping drama in which the beautiful and popular actress shows her power and her feeling. Even critics who are more critical than kind found nice things to say about Gladys Cooper in "The Letter" and it looks as if this new play would be another of the recent successes. Marie Tempest in "The Marquise" has also received splendid notices, though there are critics and playgoers who appear a little disappointed that Noel Coward is not quite as naughty as he sometimes manages to be. A thrilling "crook" play which I have just seen is "The Joker" in which Dennis Eadie plays the part of a delightful man with a taste for detective work, and Phyllis Titmuss that of a pretty young girl in the clutches of three as out-and-out rascals as I ever saw on the stage (or off). Quite one of the best things of the kind, which ought to run for months.

London Plays

Cyril Maude, who is pleasing everyone with "The Wicked Earl" says it is positively the last play in which he will appear. At the end of its run he means to retire from the stage. But his admirers may not let him, for he has a firm hold on the public affection. Did I mention before that "Rose Marie" is coming to the end of its long run; that Galsworthy's "Escape" is also in its last weeks, and that "The Beaux Strategem" has given Edith Evans another great chance of which she takes full advantage? If I did not tell you these things then I do so now.

Mary MacLeod Moore

Keystone
Pearl, Tortoise Shell
French Ivory, Ebony

"Pearl Finish" is the vogue in MIRRORS

THE woman who keeps up with the styles will glory in the loveliness of the new "Keystone" Mirrors and Brushes in Pearl Finish.

See them at your nearest toilet goods counter, jewellery or drug store. Note particularly the flawless plate-glass in the mirror and the stiff, snow-white bristles in the hairbrush.

Made for those who want the finest, by Stevens-Hepner Co. Limited, Port Elgin, Ontario

Manufacturers of Keystone Hutax Tooth Brushes

Two Creams
~ to Cleanse and Protect the Skin ~
Esteemed by
WOMEN OF BEAUTY AND DISTINCTION

PONDS
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COLD CREAM
PONDS
V
VANISHING CREAM

Every normal skin needs the care these Two Creams give

Made in Canada

H. M. VICTORIA EUGENIA, *Queen of Spain*
H. R. H. HENRIETTE, *Duchess of Vendome*
Mrs. W. K. VANDERBILT
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Miss ANNE MORGAN
The DUQUESA de ALBA

JUST TWO CREAMS—fragrant, cool, delicate—to cleanse your skin and protect it. A Cold Cream, velvety smooth and fragrant as rose leaves, that thoroughly cleanses your tired, dusty skin with gentle touch. A Vanishing Cream, light as the mists of dawn, that protects your skin and gives it a delicate smoothness and finish.

The finest materials have been chosen and blended with greatest care in these Two Creams, so that together they make a perfect method of caring for your skin to keep it always fresh and smooth and unlined.

Women of beauty and distinction everywhere esteem them, find them delightful to use and effective in their action. This is the method they follow in caring for their skin with these Two Creams, made by Pond's:

Every night before retiring and frequently during the day, apply Pond's Cold Cream generously to your skin. In a few minutes its fine oils penetrate the pores and lift out all dust and powder. Wipe off, and repeat. Finish with a dash of cold water.

After the bedtime cleansing, a little fresh cream left overnight keeps a dry skin supple and free from lines.

Pond's Vanishing Cream follows every day-time cleansing. It gives your skin a special delicate texture, holds your powder evenly and long, and protects it from the irritations of cold, wind and dust.

You, too, will find satisfaction in the improvement in your skin which comes from the daily use of these Two Creams, so highly esteemed by distinguished and beautiful women in all countries.

Free Offer: *Mail this coupon for free tubes of Pond's Two Creams.*

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171 Brock Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Name
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Slippers

By The Bootery

Especially designed to fit every smart frock and every function

fashioned of

Opal Grey Kid
French Fawn Kid
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A TOWN RESIDENCE with all the comforts and refinements of home.

Whether your stay is permanent or temporary, you will enjoy the freedom of the luxurious reception rooms and lounge, the delightful restaurant facilities and the atmosphere of dignity and distinction.

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An Apartment Hotel
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Telephone Main 1967
Personal Direction of Mr. H. H. Harris

A Raw, Sore Throat

Eases quickly when you apply a little Musterole. It penetrates to the sore spot with a gentle tingle, loosens the congestion and draws out the soreness and pain, and won't blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster.

Musterole is a clean, white ointment made with oil of mustard. Brings quick relief from sore throat, bronchitis, tonsilitis, croup, stiff neck, asthma, neuralgia, headache, congestion, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and aches of the back or joints, sprains, sore muscles, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds on the chest.

The Musterole Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Montreal

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
Better than a mustard plaster

The King and Queen will hold royal courts at Buckingham Palace, London, England, on May 24 and 25, and June 21 and 22.

* * *

Lady Baillie and Miss Edith Baillie are again in Toronto after a sojourn in the South.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Robins, of Strathrobyn, Toronto, are in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Beck have returned to Toronto after a week spent in Atlantic City.

MISS MARY McCULLOCH
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. McCulloch, of Galt, Ontario, whose marriage to Mr. John Preble Macintosh, of Montreal, will take place on April 9, in Galt.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

Mrs. A. J. Arthurs of Admiral Road, Toronto, and Mrs. Sidney Green will leave on Monday, March 28, for Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Wm. Robinson of Winnipeg, is visiting Mrs. Charles Gregory in Brantford.

* * *

Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, of Toronto, Miss Nancy McCarthy and Miss Jean McCarthy were week-end visitors at [illegible] Lodge, Muskoka Beach.

* * *

Mrs. A. W. Austin and Miss Margaret Austin have returned to Toronto from California.

* * *

A very delightful programme awaits those who attend the Hambourg Trio Recital at the Margaret Eaton Hall on Wednesday night, March 23, at 8.30 o'clock. The programme will consist of three selections—the *Trio Opus 70 No. 1 (The Ghost)* by Beethoven; *Trio (1915)* by Ravel, which will be heard for the first time in Canada; and *Fantasy* by Frank Bridge. The players are Boris Hambourg, 'cellist, Elie Spivak, violinist, and Mr. Reginald Stewart, piano. This is the only recital this season.

* * *

Mrs. Edwin R. Rogers, of Toronto, entertained at supper on Sunday night in honor of Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Mill Pellatt, Mrs. Hewitt Smith, and Miss Rita Rogers.

* * *

Major Edward Pardee Johnston, son of Mrs. F. W. Johnston, of the Alexandra, Queens Park Avenue, has been visiting in Washington, D.C., recently. While in the latter city he was the guest of Secretary and Mrs. Davis at a dinner which they gave in honor of President and Mrs. Coolidge. Major Johnston is now at Palm Beach, where he will be a guest at the Everglades Club for the next month and will play in the Polo Tournament now in progress there.

* * *

The marriage took place at 4.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon of last week at St. George's Church, St. Catharines, Ontario, of Sir Henry Pellatt and Miss Catharine Welland Merritt. The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. C. S. Macklem, former Provost of Trinity College, assisted by Rev. Canon C. E. Riley, rector of St. George's. Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Toronto; Miss Kathleen Gordon, St. Catharines, and Mr. Prescott Merritt, brother of the bride, were the attendants. Miss Kathleen Gordon was the maid-of-honor, and Mr. Prescott Merritt gave the bride away at the altar. The bride, who is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Merritt, of Oak Hill, St. Catharines, and a granddaughter of the late Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt, founder of the first Welland Canal, and one of the pioneer U. E. Loyalists of the Niagara Peninsula, wore a French frock of beige georgette with beige and rose lace. Her handsome coat was of bois de rose charmeuse, with chinchilla collar and cuffs lined with cloth of silver. Her hat of beige color had a large osprey of the same shade. She wore a rope of pearls, diamond earrings and beige slippers with buckles. Miss Gordon, of St. Catharines, wore a peach crepe frock embroidered in pastel shades, and hat to match. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingersoll, Anne Street. Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll received the guests. Mrs. Ingersoll wore a becoming gown of periwinkle blue with hat of the same shade. The drawing-room was decorated with Spring flowers, and the buffet tea table was done with yellow roses and tall yellow candles, with the wedding cake topped with lilies in the centre of the table. Later in the afternoon the wedding party left for Hamilton, where the wedding dinner was held at the Royal Connaught Hotel. Following the dinner Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt motored to Toronto to attend a reception given by Sir Henry's son, Colonel Reginald Pellatt, and Mrs. Pellatt, at their home. Mrs. Pellatt looked smart in a lace frock of bois de rose with coat of charmeuse, with sable collar and cuffs, and hat of bois de rose velvet. She also wore a rope of pearls, beige slippers and corsage of mauve orchids. Among those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Pellatt, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. Gordon Perry, Dr. and Mrs. Alan Canfield. Among the guests from Toronto who attended the wedding were Sir Henry Pellatt's sisters, Mrs. Edwin Rogers, Mrs. R. B. Hamilton and Mrs. H. E. Morphy, of Oshawa; his niece, Miss Rita Rogers, and Mrs. Hewitt Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Mill Pellatt.

MRS. W. E. BURTON LYON
A recent bride of Toronto. She was Miss Gwendolyn McWhinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon reside at 67 E. 93rd Street, New York City.
—Photo by Trevor Booth.

Miss Lenore Gooderham returned to Toronto recently from Montreal, where she was the guest of Miss Jean MacLaren at the Drummond Apartments.

* * *

Mrs. Donald Guthrie is again in Toronto after a visit in Montreal, where she was much entertained.

* * *

Lady Sherwood, of Ottawa, entertained recently at luncheon in honor of Mrs. A. D. McRae, of Vancouver, B.C.

* * *

Mr. Alfred Beardmore, of St. George Street, Toronto, will return to Toronto from England at the end of the month.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Larratt Smith have returned to Toronto after a sojourn of three weeks in Jamaica.

* * *

Lady Beaverbrook, who was the guest for several days last week of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce in Toronto, left on Friday of last week for New York. Later she will be in Ottawa and Montreal before sailing for England.

* * *

Mrs. Claude Heubach, of Winnipeg, is with her daughter, Miss Betty Heubach, a visitor in Montreal, guest of her mother, Mrs. Andrew Allan.

* * *

Principal Taylor, of Queen's, Kingston, entertained at dinner for his guest, Sir Herbert Ames, on Tuesday evening of last week.

* * *

Mrs. Hugh Fleming, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Gwyn Francis.

* * *

Miss Elizabeth MacVicar, of Winnipeg, is a visitor in Montreal, where she will be for a few weeks.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Malcolm Trustram Eve, M.C., the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Territorial Army, eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, of 42 Bramham Gardens, London, England, to Marguerite, youngest daughter of the late Sir Augustus Nanton and of Lady Nanton, of Kilmorie, Winnipeg.

* * *

Mrs. Strachan Johnston, of Toronto, and Miss Elsie Johnston leave this week for the Mediterranean cruise.

* * *

Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels will be in Toronto again in April. Mrs. Cassels has been spending some time in England.

* * *

Miss Fannie Humphrey, who has been in Hudson, Quebec, recently returned to Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Walker, of Sault Ste. Marie, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Lyall Scott.

* * *

Major R. S. Timmis is again at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, after spending four months at Cavalry Barracks in Quebec.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Beit, of Oshawa, sailed from New York on the 17th for Cuba and the trans-Panama Canal trip for California.

* * *

Miss Jessie Kelly, of Branksome Hall, Toronto, spent the week-end in Hamilton, the guest of Miss Edith Craig.

* * *

Mrs. Cleghorn, of London, Ontario, who was recently a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Ernest Wright, has returned home.

* * *

Mrs. Eric McDougald has returned to Toronto from Peterborough and is with Mrs. Joseph McDougald at Sussex Court.

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS

$1.00 PER INSERTION

All notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender

BIRTHS

McEWAN—To Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McEwan (nee Nicoline Wegner) on March 10th, at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, the gift of a daughter (Nicoline Margaret).

ENGAGEMENTS

Mrs. William T. Hogg announces the engagement of her daughter, Muriel S. Henrietta, to Mr. Laurier Strachan Mitchell, Buffalo, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Toronto. The marriage will take place early in April.

The engagement is announced of Lt.-Col. Arthur Malcolm Trustram Eve, M.C., The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Territorial Army, eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, of 42 Bramham Gardens, London, England, to Marguerite, youngest daughter of the late Sir Augustus Nanton and Lady Nanton, of Kilmorie, Winnipeg.

MARRIED

RAMSAY—TROTTER. On Tuesday, March 1st, 1927, at half past twelve o'clock, at St. Grace Church-on-the-Hill, by the Rev. Canon Broughall, Evelyn Dorothy, youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Cecil Trotter, "Hillholme," Dunvegan Road, to Alexander Meredith, elder son of Mrs. Ramsay, South Drive, Rosedale, and the late W. T. Ramsay.

At Christ Church, Niagara Falls, Ont., February 25th, 1927, by Rev. Canon Guy B. Gordon, M.A., Elsie Malda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hartle, to David Pearson Rogers, son of Mrs. Rogers and the late Mr. J. P. Rogers, Toronto.

WITH THE RETURN
From Paris
of
Miss Barringer
We announce the
Immediate Display
of the Latest
GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR
and COATS
Foster's
30 King Street East HAMILTON

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TORONTO

A delightful Old English Pension. American and European Plan. Excellent home cooking.
Rooms, single and ensuite with private bath.
Rates (including Afternoon Tea) from $18.00 per week up.
Garage in connection.
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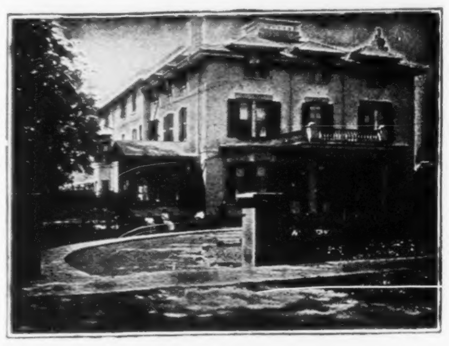
74 St. George Street.
Write for reservations at our expense.

MRS. STEPHENSON
Proprietor.



Special Announcement
KING EDWARD HOTEL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON MUSICALE
During the Tea Hour on the Parlor Floor, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
MR. JAMES QUARRINGTON, Baritone
Main Dining Room, 6.30 to 8 p.m.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—LUIGI ROMANELLI, Director.

YOU ARE INVITED
TO OUR
Spring Style Show
of
Arch Preserver Shoes
FOR WOMEN
MARCH 17th to 24th

If you reside in Toronto we extend a cordial invitation to call and inspect the new styles.

If out of the city we will be pleased to send on request illustrated booklet of ARCH PRESERVER Spring Shoes.

H. & C. BLACHFORD
LIMITED
286 YONGE ST. SOUTH OF DUNDAS ST

Announcing
a
Special Exhibition
of PAINTINGS and ETCHINGS from the
Cooling Galleries
LONDON, ENG.
On View Daily 9 a.m. 6 p.m. March 23rd to April 23rd.
HAYNES ART GALLERY, 86 King Street West
INSPECTION INVITED

Mrs. McCombie, Proprietress of
Helen's House of Corsetry
300 DANFORTH AVENUE TORONTO
ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF
Gossard's
Spring Corsetry

Slightly accented curves are shown, giving lines of grace and femininity that are far more attractive than the boyish lines of former seasons.

"Colorful Corsetry" with Elastic Step-ins, Girdles, and Combinations vieing with well-boned garments for predominance are to be worn.

Bandeaux and deep brassieres in multi-colors to match the gowns are also much in evidence.

Our fitting service is unsurpassed in the city, and our chief aim is to satisfy our patrons.

For Appointment Please Telephone Gerrard 6483.
Store Hours 9 a.m. till 10 p.m.

The marriage of Miss Mary McCulloch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. O. McCulloch, of Galt, Ontario, to Mr. John Preble MacIntosh, of Montreal, has been arranged for April 9 in Galt.

* * *

Mrs. A. E. Dyment, of Toronto, is spending a couple of weeks in Atlantic City.

* * *

Mrs. Jack Ruttan, of Winnipeg, was recently a visitor in Toronto. Mrs. Ruttan was *en route* to Winnipeg from the Carolinas, where she spent six weeks.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, of Toronto, are sailing at the end of the month for England.

Lady Gage, of Toronto, with her daughters, Mrs. McCormick and Miss Willo Gage, recently left to spend several weeks in Europe.

* * *

Professor J. C. McLennan and Mrs. McLennan recently returned to Toronto from the South, where they spent several weeks.

* * *

Owing to a bereavement in his family (the death of his sister, Miss Mary H. Young), Prof. A. H. Young's lecture on Upper Canada College, which was to have been given in the library of Trinity College on Saturday, the 12th instant, was postponed to Saturday, the 19th instant, at half-past three, in the same place.

Mrs. A. E. Gooderham will return to Toronto shortly after several weeks spent in California.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson MacGregor, of Galt, have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Leslie, to Mr. Fred. Wolfe Case, younger son of Mrs. Case and the late Mr. Reginald Case, of Toronto. The marriage will take place in the early spring.

* * *

Mrs. Gladys Curry is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLeod, of Binscarth Road.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Morley Whitehead, of Glen Road, Rosedale, Toronto, left this week for Bermuda.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. McMurrich, of Toronto, recently sailed on the Mediterranean cruise.

* * *

Mrs. Mercer Adam, of Avenue Road, Toronto, and her daughter, Miss Mary Adam, are sojourning in Italy.

* * *

The last meeting of a very successful season of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto was held on Thursday afternoon of last week at the Conservatory of Music, the business meeting preceding the musical programme, which was given by Mr. Leather with Mr. Reginald Stewart at the piano. Tea was served later from an attractive table decorated with Spring flowers, and with Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mrs. A. M. Russell, Mrs. Erichson Brown and Miss Mildred Graydon as hostesses. Among the many present were, Mrs. George Hagarty, Miss Alice Hagarty, Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Humphrey Gilbert, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. Harold Parsons, Mrs. Leonard Wookey, Mrs. R. S. Williams, Mrs. Tower Ferguson, Miss Katharine Hagarty, Mrs. Farley Clark, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. George McCann, Miss Betty Gibbons, Mrs. George Boothe, Mrs. A. Cowan, Mrs. W. Mann, Mrs. Joseph Miller.

* * *

Mrs. S. J. Williams and Miss Esther Williams, of Heath Street, Toronto, leave this week for Camden, South Carolina.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Smith have returned to Toronto after a sojourn of some length at Coronada Beach, California.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Macabe will return to Toronto at the end of April from La Jola, California, where they have been wintering.

* * *

Mrs. Plummer, of Barrie, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Haughton Lennox.

* * *

A very beautifully arranged luncheon was given on Tuesday by Mrs. W. Walter White at her residence in Sydney Street, Saint John, in honor of Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, who, accompanied by Mr. Skinner and a mutual friend, Mr. Arthur Thorne, sailed from New York on Saturday for a three months' trip to Europe and the East. The luncheon table presented a charmingly spring-like appearance, centred with roses and forget-me-nots in a silver bowl and lighted by blue candles in antique silver candelabra. At each place were lovely little silver baskets filled with blue and white sweets and artistic place cards with ships painted in water colors surrounded with wreaths of forget-me-nots. In the drawing-room after luncheon, Mrs. Skinner was the recipient of a lovely little box tied with blue and white ribbons containing many dainty travelling accessories. Fourteen guests were present, who were, Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, Mrs. George K. McLeod, Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. Walter E. Foster, Mrs. C. W. deForest, Mrs. Charles J. Coster, Mrs. Y. Heber Vroom, Mrs. F. Caverhill Jones, Mrs. E. T. Sturdee, Miss Sidney Smith, Miss Ada Bayard and Miss Mabel Sidney Smith.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robinson entertained very delightfully at dinner at their residence in Rothsay on Tuesday evening, and afterwards at bridge. Tulips and narcissi formed the pretty centrepiece and yellow candles in amber candlesticks added to the spring-like appearance of the table. Covers were laid for eight. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert B. Buchanan, Mrs. Hugh Mackay and Mr. J. H. Stevenson.

MISS MARJORIE SINCLAIR
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Sinclair, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Major-General J. H. Elmsley, of Kingston, was a week-end visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Melfort Boulton.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. George Blackstock, of Toronto, leave on Saturday of this week for South Carolina.

* * *

Miss Betty Southam, who has been recently a visitor in Montreal, is again in Toronto.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. George Reginald Geary, K.C., M.P., to Miss Beatrice Caverhill will take place quietly at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on Wednesday, March 23rd.

* * *

Mrs. George M. Clark, of Toronto, and Miss Lily Lee are spending a month in Cuba.

* * *

There was a large attendance at the beautiful recital given on Thursday night of last week at Margaret Eaton Hall, by Mr. Reginald Stewart, of Toronto. Those present included Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Dick, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Lady Winder, Mrs. Boris Hambourg, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs. E. McMillan, Mrs. Reginald Stewart, Mrs. J. F. Ross, Madame Dusseau.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. Cowan, of Oshawa, who are in California, will return to Canada on the first of May.

* * *

Sir Joseph and Lady Flavelle, of Queen's Park, Toronto, are in Honolulu after a sojourn in California.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Malcolmson recently returned to Hamilton after a sojourn in California.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Drummond MacKay, of Toronto, left on Friday of last week to spend some time in Bermuda.

* * *

Mrs. Britton Osler recently returned to Toronto after a visit in Philadelphia.

* * *

Miss Lucy MacLean Howard, of Toronto, and Miss Rennie are sojourning in Atlantic City.

* * *

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Warren Road, Toronto, left last week-end for Aiken, So. Carolina.

* * *

Mrs. George Cassels, of Toronto, with her guest, Mrs. Mayhew, of Montreal, recently returned from Atlantic City.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davies, of Toronto, are at Coranado Beach, California.

* * *

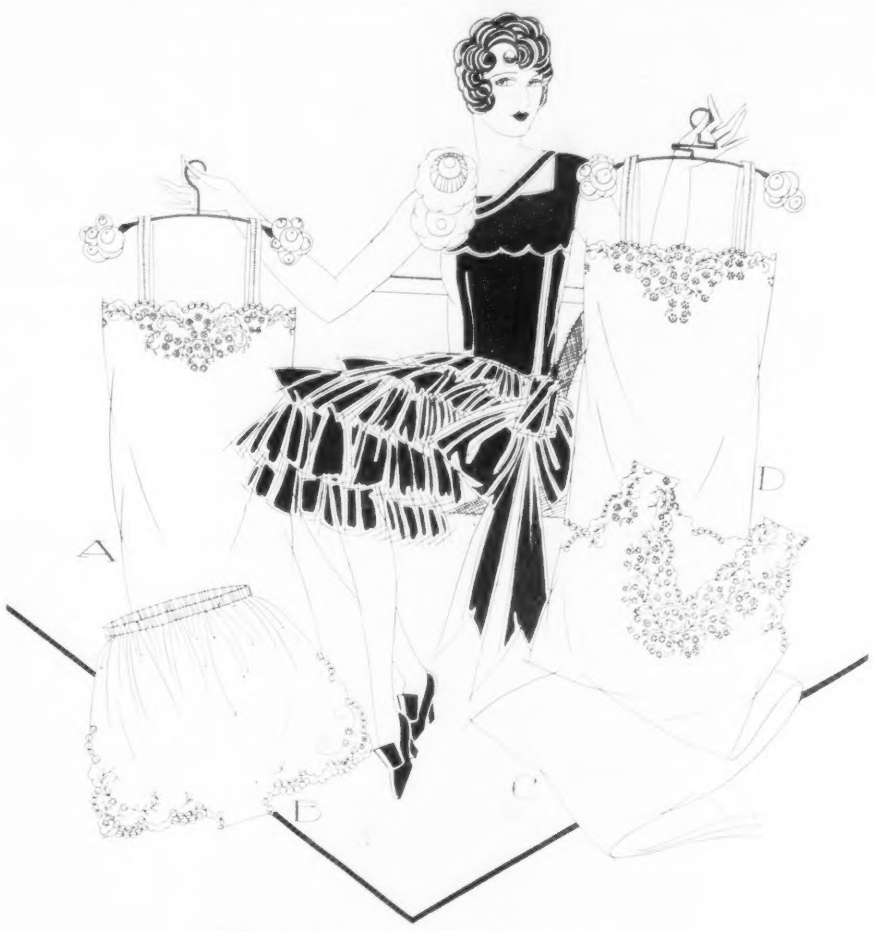
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Adam, of Toronto, have been spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Jonathan Dwight in New York.

Mrs. C. E. Burden, of Avenue Road, Toronto, entertained at a delightful luncheon on Tuesday of last week in honor of Mrs. Timothy Eaton and her eighty-sixth birthday. Mrs. Eaton, who was the recipient of many flowers and congratulations, received with Mrs. Burden and wore a becoming gown of black velvet and georgette with pearls for ornament. Mrs. Burden was smart in pale grey georgette, and was assisted by Mrs. Earl Smith and Mrs. Eaton Burden. Mrs. Burden's guests included, Mrs. A. F. Rutter, Mrs. W. H. B. Aikins, Mrs. R. R. Walker, Mrs. W. F. Eaton, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs E. Y. Eaton, Mrs. George Leishman, Mrs. C. T. Bishop, Mrs. H. Coulson, Mrs. Trevor Davis, Mrs. George Lee, Mrs. H. M. Blight, Mrs. R. R. Walker, Mrs. George Porter, Miss Alice Eaton, Mrs. T. H. Gilmour.

* * *

Mrs. W. Eaton, of Oakville, was hostess at a very delightful luncheon and bridge on Thursday afternoon of last week.

MISS LEONE CRAIG
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Craig, of Hamilton, Ontario.
—Photo by Charles Aylett.



Chinese Lingerie
for the Bride of Spring

Laden with sprays of Oriental blossoms, as fine as fairy cobwebs, as dainty as exquisite artistry can devise, this new Bridal Set of Chinese crepe is presented for the trousseau of the bride of Spring.

The four matching pieces are each finished with button-holed edges and are as soft and beautiful as the bridal gown.

The Costume Slip at $16.95
The Step-ins at $16.95
The Chemise at $[illegible]
The Nightgown at $[illegible]

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

Fresh Air Means Health

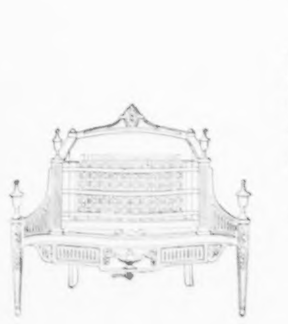
The Air in a heated room should be constantly changing to be healthy

Any source of heat that is flueless is dangerous, since it warms but does not ventilate. The Radiant Gas Fire demands a flue.

If you join the large number of Radiant Gas Fire owners, you are immediately listed among those who not only believe in healthy surroundings during the day when the sun shines, but also believe in the service of artificial sunshine dispensed by these Gas Fires in the cooler evening hours.

Medical men endorse the health-giving gas fire as an ideal adjunct to the sick room.

Models to suit any room can be seen at our Display Rooms, 55 Adelaide St. E.



The **CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY**
OF TORONTO

DO YOUR OWN EXPLORING

Hundreds of strange and beautiful sights for those who take the trip to the Pacific Coast and Alaska.

No need to visit Switzerland for mountain scenery—or Norway for its rugged fiords. In Canada, a few day's journey from here are miles and miles of natural grandeur that easily overshadow the scenic show places of Europe.

You can see the finest and most varied scenery in the world by taking one of the Canadian National Railways complete and inexpensive tours to the Pacific Coast and Alaska.

The tours offer you a chance to visit famous Jasper National Park, where you can see and climb towering mountains—or explore the depths of the mysterious Maligne Canyon.

Vancouver and Victoria are on the itinerary too—the most beautiful and interesting cities on the North Pacific Coast.

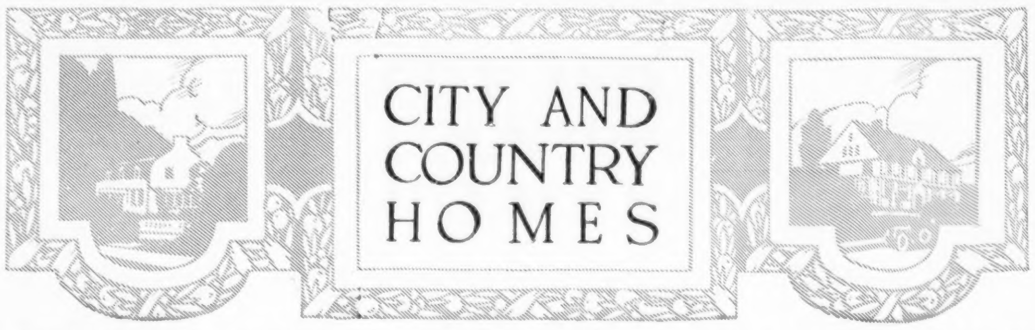
You have read of the Inside Passage—the Scenic Seas of the North Pacific Coast. Here is your chance to see it—a thousand mile boat trip with Vancouver at one end and Skagway, Alaska, at the other—with a thousand and one unusual sights during the passage—glaciers that tower high above the water's edge—and great snow capped mountains you will never forget.

You can visit all these wonders in one complete tour. Ask any Canadian National Railways Agent about the trip. He will help you plan your itinerary and give you full information and illustrated literature.

This Little Lady—
has been Serving
You Faithfully
for Many Years
"BREAKFAST" in
Baker's
Breakfast Cocoa
Means Something

The United States Food Standards define "Breakfast" Cocoa as cocoa containing not less than 22 per cent of cocoa butter. Many cheap cocoas (which cannot be labelled "Breakfast" Cocoa) contain not more than 14 per cent or 15 per cent of butter.
Baker's Breakfast Cocoa contains not less than 26 per cent of cocoa butter, almost one-fifth more than Government requirement. The phrase Baker's Breakfast Cocoa means a pure delicious cocoa of high quality and possessing a considerable amount of nourishment.

Walter Baker & Co. Limited
Established 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Canadian Mills at Montreal
Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

A Spanish Home of Originality

By Charles A. Mitchell, Architect

THIS beautiful Spanish style home contains such a number of original features without being tinged with freakishness that it is worthy of careful study by everyone interested in home-building.

The outstanding feature of the plans is the interesting shapes of the ground floor rooms, which would prove so refreshing to those who, tired of the limited possibilities presented by the omnipresent rectangular rooms, would welcome an opportunity to furnish such beautifully shaped rooms as these.

Imagine the pleasant surprise which one would have on entering the vestibule to have not the usual four flat walls which custom has made him expect, but a charming little oval room with rubber tile floor meet his gaze. Directly opposite the vestibule is the octagonal dining room which with its two wide doorways to sunroom, Italian plaster domed ceiling, oak floors, and Spanish panelling, lends itself to very distinguished interior treatment.

The large living room has a strong Spanish effect which is enhanced by the stone fireplace with a bookcase and circular window on each side, which occupy one end wall.

A lavatory balances the space in the den occupied by the hall coat closet, thus preserving symmetry in another interestingly shaped room.

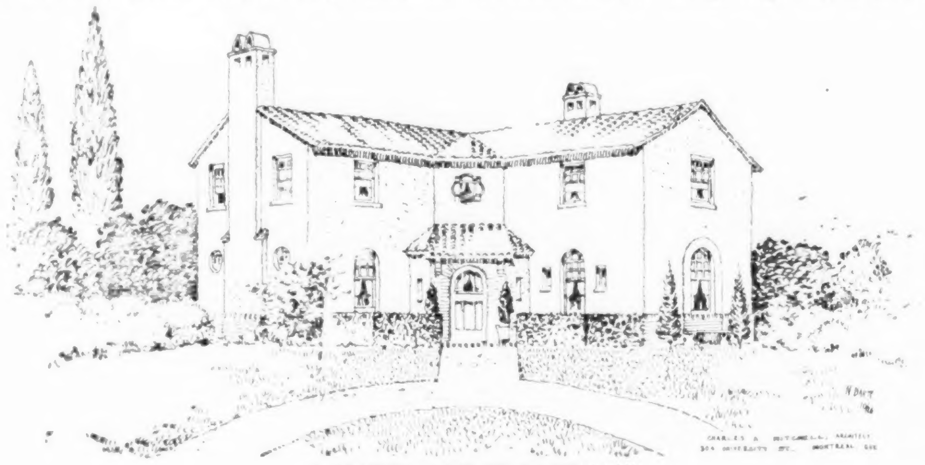
Careful planning has resulted in a kitchen, pantry, and dining alcove arrangement, replete with cupboards and other favored fixtures, of more than average convenience. Notice the position of the one pantry between the kitchen, and both the hall and dining room.

On the second floor are two bathrooms, three bedrooms and a maid's room; all rooms well lighted, and unusually well supplied with clothes closets. The owner's bedroom is entered through a dressing room having two large clothes closets, and is a beautiful room with light on three sides, a well designed wood mantel, and a private bathroom "en suite." Two closets suitable for linen open into the hall.

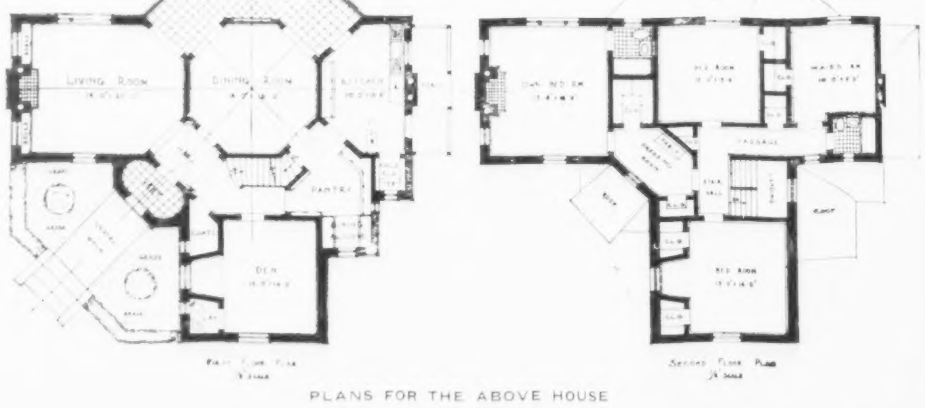
Terra cotta and cream stucco form the walls, while the roof is of red rough asbestos slate, a combination which appears to wonderful advantage amid the green setting of elms and poplars planted near the house.

With hot water heating by an oil burning furnace, this home cost approximately fourteen thousand dollars.

Readers desiring further information regarding the plans and specifications of this house should communicate with the architect direct. Address: Mr. Charles A. Mitchell, 301 University St., Montreal, Quebec. Copyright 1927, MacLean Building Reports Limited.


CHARLES A. MITCHELL, ARCHITECT
301 UNIVERSITY ST. MONTREAL QUE.

A SPANISH HOME OF ORIGINALITY



PLANS FOR THE ABOVE HOUSE

Methods of Planting

SWEET PEAS may be grown successfully either in solid beds on the ground, in raised benches, in portable boxes made especially for the purpose, or in flower pots. The latter method is used more in England but is often desirable where comparatively few flowers are wanted, to lend variety to the amateur's winter garden. Where a solid bed is available it is to be preferred, especially for a crop planted late for bloom through the early spring months. It is, of course, more convenient for the training and care of the vines, picking the flowers, and so on, but its chief advantage is that the vines will continue to flower longer when the hot spring days arrive, than they will if planted in raised beds.

Raised benches for Sweet Peas should be at least six inches deep, and if a two inch strip can be put along the edges to provide for deeper soil or for a mulch of peat or humus it will help tremendously in keeping the soil below evenly and consistently moist. For growing in pots the plants are started in thumb-pots, given three or four shifts as the roots develop, but each time before they become pot-bound, until they are in eight or ten inch pots with two, three or four plants to a pot. For the sake of maintaining even moisture the pots are plunged to the rim in ashes or peat which should be packed carefully around and between the pots so that no air spaces are left.

For the small greenhouse where a considerable variety of flowers is grown, and where space is limited, the special Sweet Pea box offers several distinct advantages. These boxes may be made four to eight inches wide, two to three feet deep, and as long as may be desired for convenient handling. They offer a much more generous root-run than do pots or shallow benches. They may be moved about and kept out of the way except when needed for the crop, and, most important of all, they will hold sufficient moisture so that frequent light watering will not be necessary. Thorough drainage should be provided by holes or spaces between the boards in the bottom, and it is best to use in them a fairly light soil containing plenty of humus, with a rich compost—say one-half rotted cow manure—placed in a layer six to twelve inches deep in the bottom, before the soil is put in. The plants may, if desired, be started in pots and not set in the boxes until they are ready to begin to run.

The old method of starting Sweet Pea seeds was to file or notch each individual seed, but with the carefully grown and tested seeds which are now on the market, if one buys them from a reliable source this is hardly necessary. A good way is to soak the seed for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in luke-warm water, and then plant only seeds which have swelled, discarding the others. Many of the discarded seeds will germinate if notched, but they are weaker in growth.

Sweet Peas to be grown under glass may be started any time from the middle of June until December. For the early fall and winter crop the first of July is a good time to sow although they may be put in at any time until the middle of August. Seed planted later will not produce many flowers until early spring as the Sweet Pea is naturally a sunshine flower.

For seeds sown up to October, the best place to start them is in a shaded frame out-of-doors, after which they will, of course, have to be grown inside unless a heated frame is available. A mixture of humus and soil, half and half, with some sand added, makes a good medium in which to start them, using the compost suggested above when they are shifted to the larger pots. From three to six weeks will be required from the time of sowing until the first transplanting, either to larger pots or to beds. A safe average to allow is to sow seed four weeks before space for transplanting will be available.

◆

Pan for House Plants

COMPLAINT is frequently heard that water from the pots in which house plants are grown does much damage to tables, window sills, carpets, and floors. I have found a way by which difficulties due to the escape of water may be avoided. Acting on my instructions, a tinsmith made for me a pan of galvanized iron, about three feet wide and two feet long, with sides two inches high. I set this pan on a table in the window, and cover the bottom an inch thick with pebbles. Then I set my potted plants on these little stones, no saucers being used. Whatever water runs through the holes in the bottom of the pots seeps away among the pebbles and soon evaporates. Not only does this method avoid danger of damage to furniture, but it also moistens the atmosphere, thus creating a condition most satisfactory for the cultivation of house plants.

◆

There was a day when women prisoners had their hair shorn off as a punishment and disgrace. Now it is the fashion, and I sometimes find myself walking behind what I take to be a boy whom I know and find it is a girl whom I don't know.

—*Dame Madge Kendal.*

◆

The law decides questions of *meum*
and *tuum*
By kindly arranging to make the
things *suum*.

PLANTS
For the Rock Garden

YOU'LL like our Alpine Border and Rock Plants—they're beauties.

A complete listing of them, together with planting instructions is contained in our FREE illustrated booklet. Write or phone for your copy today. Gardening time will soon be alone.

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The Fonthill Nurseries
Established 1837
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TREES, SHRUBS
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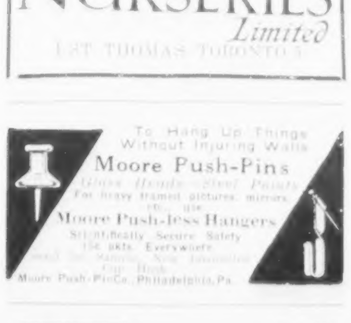
To Hang Up Things
Without Injuring Walls
Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
For heavy framed pictures, mirrors, etc., use
Moore Push-less Hangers
Scientifically Secure Safety
15¢ pkts. Everywhere
Send for Samples. New Illustrated Cup Hook
Moore Push-Pin Co., Philadelphia, Pa.



play exercise

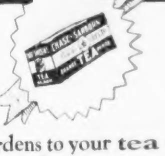
unexpectedly overtaxes older muscles. Don't wait for second day soreness, stiffness or lameness. Rub in a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. and do your usual work the next day. $1.25 at druggists or postpaid. Liberal trial bottle, postpaid, 10c.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc.
344 St. Paul St.
MONTREAL

Absorbine, Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

CHASE & SANBORN'S

SEAL BRAND
ORANGE PEKOE



From picturesque gardens to your tea table Seal Brand Tea maintains all its rare fragrance and delicious flavour.

Seal Brand Tea is sold in quarter, half and one-pound air-tight packages, and it comes to you in its original strength and flavour.

"THE TEA OF QUALITY" 97

SEPCO

Automatic Electric Heater
Means Hot Water Always !

This is the time of the year when the hot water problem is most trying. The Sepco Automatic Heater provides an inexhaustible supply of hot water whenever you want it. (Illustration shows the automatic type of heater.) An "On" and "Off" switch is provided so that the heater may be turned off if away from the house for a time. Low operating cost—no confusing switches.

"Keeps you in hot water"

Made in Canada and fully guaranteed.

Sepco Automatic Electric Heaters, Ltd.
Factory and Main Office:
39 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Canada.

ORNAMENTALS and FRUIT PLANTS

Buy direct from the grower and save money. Quality true-to-name stock of ornamental trees, hardy flowering shrubs, vines, evergreens, hedge plants, roses, perennials, gladioli, dahlias, tree and bush fruits, strawberries and asparagus. We pay carriage charges.
SEND FOR VALUABLE FREE CATALOGUE.
THE McCONNELL NURSERY CO. Port Burwell, Ont.

It *sparkles*

A GLISTENING toilet bowl is now easy to have. The stains, marks and incrustations, which used to be so hard to remove, vanish almost at once. The bowl sparkles like new! How? Use Sani-Flush!

You need only sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush. What used to be a disagreeable task is over in a jiffy. No scrubbing, scouring or dipping water.

The hidden trap, so difficult to reach with a brush, is clean. The whole closet is clean! And Sani-Flush banishes every foul odor. Harmless to plumbing connections. You need this household necessity. Keep it about the bathroom always.

Buy Sani-Flush in new punch-top can at your grocery, drug or hardware store; or send 35c for full-sized can.

Sani-Flush
Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Canada
33 Farringdon Road, London E.C.1, England

KNOWN INTERNATIONALLY FOR ITS EXCELLENCE AND ECONOMY

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HIGH STANDARD PRODUCTS
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A NAME

. . . also a trademark . . . denoting excellence . . . dependability . . . and economy in the . . . PAINT . . . VARNISH . . . ENAMEL and LACQUER PRODUCTS it distinguishes. Remember the name when next you wish to tastefully and serviceably add to the charm of your home with PAINT, VARNISH or LACQUER.

Decorative suggestions gladly submitted free on request.

The Lowe Brothers *Company Limited*
WINNIPEG CALGARY TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX

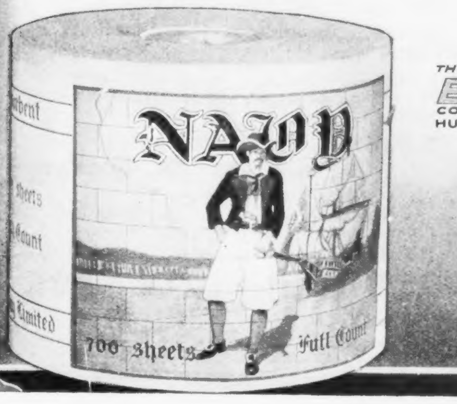
For the Bathroom—

EDDY'S

"Navy Toilet Tissue"

NAVY TISSUE is soft and absorbent and, like all Eddy tissues, is manufactured under the most exacting sanitary conditions.

Each roll of "NAVY" Tissue is guaranteed to contain 700 sheets. Quality and Economy combined.



THE E.B.
EDDY
CO. LIMITED
HULL, CANADA

BOVRIL

puts **STRENGTH** *into you*
puts **VITALITY** *into you*
puts **BEEF** *into you*

BOVRIL - Creates Energy

74

Do you realize—

that your ironing day literally means the lifting and dragging of considerably over a ton—6 pounds of hot iron at a time—up from the stand—down on to the clothes—push—drag—every minute the iron growing heavier. Your wrists ache—your back aches.

At the end of the job you are not in any mood to receive your friends.

This is the weekly story of the hand iron.

On the other hand, the Simplex Ironer will do for you in a single hour what it now takes you five hours to accomplish—and—with absolutely no effort on your part except to guide the clothes through the machine—you sit in comfort to do the work.

And how beautifully your things are ironed. Shirts, sheets, tablecloths, laces, lingerie—ironed better than you can do them by hand.

Send us your name and address and we will arrange a demonstration of this wonderful ironer.

CANADIAN IRONING MACHINE
COMPANY LIMITED
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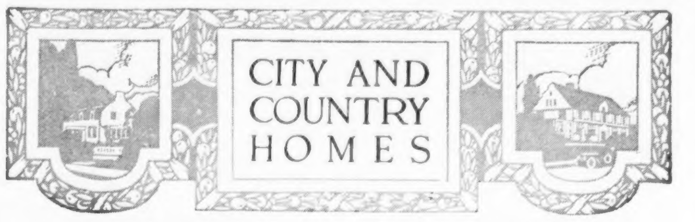
The Best Ironer



CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

Spring Furnishing

SIMPLICITY and originality are the two new notes in house-decorating.

Wall-paper is being much superseded by distempered walls, which are cheaper and cleaner—you can, in fact, re-distemper your own rooms yourself each year without being unduly extravagant. The pale pistachio green is a pleasant color, easy to live with, and forms an excellent background for dark oak furniture—the picture frames should be of this wood, narrow and unpolished. The cork lino should be dark green, and the cushions and chair covers may be in different shades of the same color.

Soft mulberry also goes well in this room, and gives it a warm and comfortable look. The curtains may be of this color, or of a dark glossy brown. Panelling, wainscoting, etc., should be painted a deep cream.

A bright and cheerful room is done with the deep cream, almost yellow, distemper, and furnished in blue. If the right soft, bright shade is used, even a room with a north aspect will look as if it was flooded with spring sunshine. The dull pale buff distemper forms a light yet unobtrusive background for almost any furnishing scheme — the woodwork to go with it should be painted dark-brown, or even glossy black. This last effect is original and smart.

There is certainly a renaissance in furniture to-day, the prevailing note being one of extreme simplicity of line, amounting almost to severity, combined with good proportions. The designs are really modern, not imitations of old styles; though if there is an influence to be traced, it is that of the Queen Anne period. Writing desks, bureaus, chests-of-drawers, wardrobes, mirrors are all excellent; but the designers do not yet seem quite to have mastered the essentials of the dining-room table or of the good upright chair.

The brightly-painted furniture which has for so long attracted us, is now going out of fashion—one is apt to weary of the same bright colors every day; also, they get shabby. Its place is taken by stained woods and by the new timber from the Empire.

Sycamore wood, stained pastel grey, has a beautiful grain. Few bedroom suites could be more delicate than this. The silky oak of Australia is another lovely wood, chocolate in color and with a varied and delightful grain. The New Zealand red pine is very like the satin walnut which we used to get from Austria and Northern Italy. It, too, is very delicate and makes a lovely boudoir suite.

Having these and other new woods to play with, modern designers are concentrating all their ingenuity on decoration by inlay. Wonderful, yet unobtrusive, patterns can be made this way—I have actually seen a rising sun and a tiger's head formed out of the patterns of the wood, as well as various pleasing geometrical designs. Sometimes brightly stained wood is used, very economically in mosaic patterns or tiny peacocks and butterflies.

GILT LOUIS SEIZE ARMCHAIR
Part of a set covered in Gobelin tapestry. Circa. 1775.

Dwarf Rhododendrons

THERE are several distinctly dwarf rhododendrons, including hybrids and species which are useful for facing down higher evergreens and for massing by themselves.

The Wilson rhododendron is one of the most popular of the hybrids. It is a spreading shrub three feet to four feet high, used on banks or as a single specimen, and with other evergreens. It has shining dark green leaves which are attractive all winter. It will grow in sun or semishade.

The Daphne rhododendron is a similar hybrid but has darker, duller leaves and is a little more open in texture. This is often confused with another hybrid, the Myrtle rhododendron, which has smaller, broader, and lighter leaves. Both the Myrtle and the Daphne make good masses, the Myrtle more crisp and compact and the Daphne more lacy in foliage.

These three hybrids all like protection from the late winter sun and to have their faded flowers removed.

The Carolina rhododendron is the best of the dwarf species. It is a sturdy compact shrub, four feet to six feet and less, and blooms in May to June with a pale-rose flower of a good color. Its leaves are dark and curl in the winter. It is excellent for masses by streams, especially in native plantings or in rock gardens.

The dotted rhododendron (*R. minus*) is another native species, more straggling than the former in habit and used for wild planting near streams. This is not as compact or as nice as the foregoing hybrid nor as good as the Carolina, from which it differs in leaf and later flower. It flowers in June and July with rosy pink flowers which have green spots in their upper lobes.

Rhododendron Rose of the Alps (*R. hirsutum*) is important chiefly because it is found native on limestone soil and therefore will grow in many rock gardens and other situations not congenial to other rhododendrons. It is much like *R. ferrugineum* another species, but hirsutum is distinguished by its hairy leaf margins and shoots and its greener leaf.

The Manchurian rhododendron (*R. micranthum*) is distinguished by its flowers in short racemes and dull white in color in May. It looks like *Ledum groenlandicum* and almost suggests a sedum when in bloom.

◆

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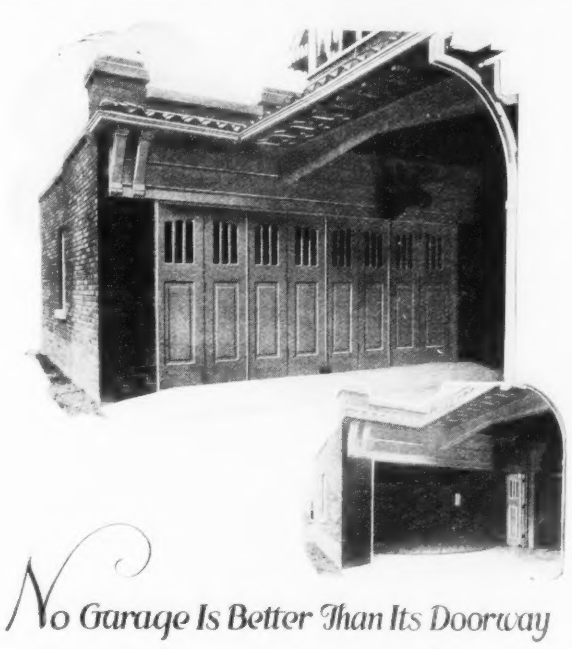

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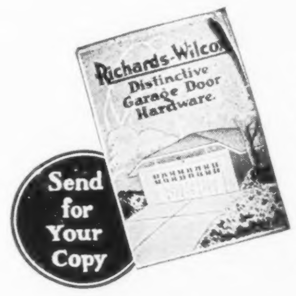

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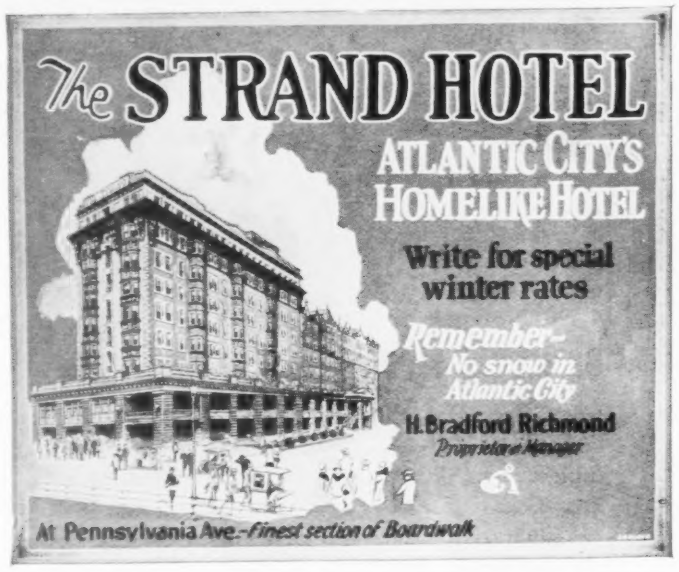
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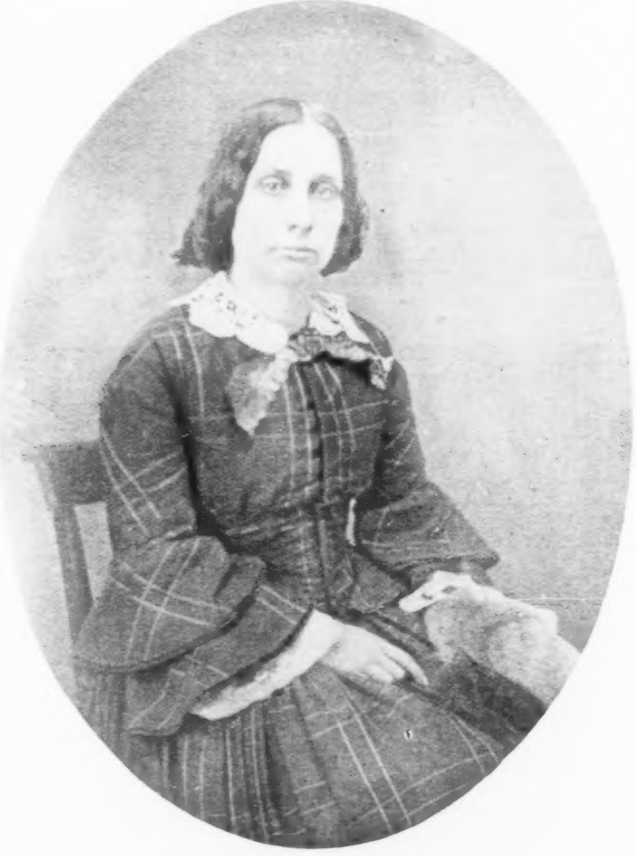
Distinguished Women of Earlier Days in Canada

Miss Louise Murray

Who Was a Brilliant Contributor to Canadian Periodicals

by H. R. Morgan

ALL but forgotten after the lapse of more than thirty years is the name of Louisa Murray as are the brilliant contributions which she made, in both prose and verse, to The Week, The Nation, The Canadian Monthly, and similar periodicals which have likewise disappeared from the scene. When the roll of Canada's woman writers is called, her name should never be omitted, for, practically self-taught and laboring under many and trying difficulties, she produced literary work of a very high standard and, in the words of one competent critic, she possessed "one of the richest minds and most beautiful characters that it has ever been my good fortune to have come in contact with." To this tribute there should be added another from Miss A. Ethelwyn Wetherald, that Miss Murray was "a born storyteller," who wrote in a style "vivid and picturesque" and always from sheer love of writing and the desire to entertain.



MISS LOUISA MURRAY

Miss Murray's father, Edward Murray, was an officer in H.M.'s 100th Regiment, who served in this country during the War of 1812, participated in the attacks upon Fort George and Fort Niagara and was wounded four times and taken prisoner at Fort Erie, where, at the particular request of his commanding officer, he led the storming party. A native of the County Wicklow, he returned to the Old Country after the war and there was married to Louisa Rose, daughter of Major Charles Lyons, of the 7th Fusiliers, who had been in Canada as an aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. Their first child, Louisa, was born at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, on May 24, 1818, and not long afterwards she accompanied her parents to the County Wicklow, amid the beautiful scenery of which her girlhood was spent. Among those who came to enjoy the sea-bathing were many clever persons who did not fail to perceive in the young girl signs of that promise which was later so abundantly realized. By them and by relatives who gathered in the same vicinity she was made much of and in this way she obtained a wider knowledge than her limited schooling provided.

During the year 1844, Edward Murray, who appears to have entertained a warm opinion of Canada, returned to this country, accompanied by his wife and by the members of their family, and not long afterwards they settled upon a farm on Wolfe Island, opposite to Kingston. It was there and amid many obstacles that Louisa Murray began her literary career. The then incumbent of Wolfe Island, the Rev. J. A. Allan (the father of Grant Allan, the novelist) was one of the first to recognize her gifts and gave to her encouragement and assistance which must have been of great value in her isolated circumstances. Miss Agnes Maule Machar (Fidelis), who knew her well, declares that she was most unpretending and lived by preference the secluded life on Wolfe Island, where she had many occupations besides literature. Her father died there in 1863 and for years afterwards (until her death at Stamford in 1880) her mother was an invalid. Miss Murray devoted herself to her with most self-denying care, and she, therefore, wrote under many difficulties and interruptions. When these are considered, the excellence of her writings is the more remarkable. The first of these, a novel entitled "Fauna: or the Red Flower of Leafy Hollow," appeared originally about 1849 in The Victoria Magazine, then conducted at Belleville by Susanna Moodie. Subsequently, it was reprinted in John Lovell's Literary Garland, published in Montreal, and in several American and Irish periodicals. The success which attended Miss Murray's first venture in literature prompted her to seek further laurels. To Once a Week she contributed another work of fiction, "The Settlers of Long Arrow," and this was followed by "The Cited Curate" in The British-American Magazine, and by "Little Dorinn," "Margaret Kneller, Artist and Woman," and "Carmina," all published as serials in The Canadian Monthly.

After her removal to the Glen Farm at Stamford, Miss Murray devoted her attention more particularly to critical articles and essays which appeared in The Week, The Nation, and other periodicals, all of which revealed her exceptional intellectual capacity and her profound familiarity with the great figures of English literature. One of the best known of her later writings was a series contributed to The Week on "The Suppression of Genius in Women." The pages of "Picturesque Canada" were also enriched by her description of the Niagara district, and not a few of her writings indicated her deep love for the works of Nature. In Stamford, where she lived for many years, she devoted herself to quiet, reading and study, and her literary attainments were better known to many elsewhere than to those in the village, where on July 27, 1894, at the age of 76 years, she passed away.

◆

Love is the egoism of the heart. It is the child of spontaneity. It is an improvisation. Friendship is built up, so to speak, of a sentiment that moves with circumspection. It is the egoism of the mind.—*Henri Murger.*

◆

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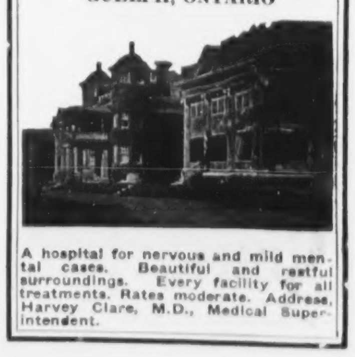
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Health and Beauty

"SLIM" sandwiches were provided at a special buffet at a fashionable afternoon gathering the other day, and they are regularly found now at some of the smarter restaurants.

These "slim," or "reducing," foods are more and more eaten by women—not only by those in society either, but by business girls and women. Their whole object is temporarily to allay the pangs of hunger without at the same time giving the body any real nourishment. They are becoming a positive menace. It is all right for the oldish woman who runs naturally to fat to cut down her over-large diet a little and to take more exercise; but the cult of slimness has reached danger point when young and hard-working girls try to starve themselves into the resemblance of Euclid's definition of a straight line!

An American friend who has just arrived from New York tells me that the craze has gone even further there; and that the doctors and public health authorities are becoming seriously alarmed about it. American scientific faddiness renders it easy for the ordinary girl or woman to find out and eat those "foods" which do not feed; for all restaurants print on the menu the number of "calories" (heat-producing substances) contained in each item. Now calories are essential, but they are almost useless without the other constituents of a full and proper diet.

These skeletonic maniacs go carefully through the menu, and pick out only the foods containing calories and, possibly, a few vitamins. They eschew sugars, fats, starches, and all the body-building substances (absolutely necessary to replace wear and tear), as well as the nerve-foods and those with energising properties.

The results are shocking—emaciated specimens of womanhood who shiver in the cold and collapse in the heat; nervy and perpetually "run-down," they cannot get through a full day's work without recourse to unnourishing snacks and stimulants. Nerve specialists and psychologists ascribe to this craze the perpetual nervous breakdowns that come to them; for, though thoroughly healthy women may be able to bear up under starvation, those with any suppressed neurotic or nervous tendencies need a full diet.

Some of the more sensible try to reduce weight by exercise; and, of course, a gentle morning run round the park in a thick sweater will not do any normal girl any harm. It will do good, in fact, provided the cooling-off is done carefully. But thinning stuffs, like vinegar or lemon-juice, are definitely harmful to body and mind, and so are the nutritionless foods.

Besides, what woman can look attractive if she has a bad complexion? A good complexion is absolutely dependent upon good food and good digestion. The pasty and mottled faces of the diet faddists are very noticeable—even under the usual thick American "make-up." In the evening, too, their thin, stringy arms, like those of a gawky boy, contrast unfavorably with the soft well-rounded limbs of a normal girl or woman.

Slimness is the adjunct only of "sweet seventeen," with her inimitable freshness and naivetee. It is out of place after that age. The chief beauty of a woman is her figure, with its rounded, graceful curves — that and the glow of unconscious health.

◆

Hair Growing

A FAMOUS Parisian hair-dresser is prophecying the fall of the shingle and the Eton crop, and the return to fashion of long hair.

He bases his prophecy on the theory that "history repeats itself". As he points out, short hair for women is not a new idea—it was even fashionable in the Minoan civilization that preceded Athens. He does not go back as far as that, however, but confines his researches to modern European history. He has unearthed the interesting fact that every short-hair period was also a short-skirt period—as at the time of the French Revolution, when they both lasted for fourteen years.

There seems always to be a regular cycle in the movement, which rises gradually to a crescendo, and then is killed by its own exaggeration. The present fashion started—just before the War—with the bob, then the shingle, next the Eton crop, and lastly the "Hindenburg". Few women have had the courage to adopt this latest and most extreme whim of fashion, which is based upon the coiffure—if you can call it such—of the German President!

The skirt, too, has gone to the extreme, being in some cases nothing more than a frill round the waist! It is indeed the crescendo of exaggeration; and the signs are not wanting that the reaction has set in in real earnest. Most of us, it is true, are still having our shingles and crops trimmed regularly once a fortnight; but fashions start in Paris or in the inner circle of London Society.

TWO CANADIAN COUNTESSES

The Countess of Haddington and the Countess of Minto after the opening of Parliament, in London, England, formerly the Misses Cooke, of Montreal.

From Paris comes the new girlish coiffure, which is really rather charming. Like all such reactions, it is still a little timid; for the hair is cut short, though it is neither bob, shingle nor crop. The hair is turned back from the face in a soft rolled effect, and it is brushed across the back of the head. Here, too, it is allowed to grow longer and lower down, so that the hard line on the nape of the neck is softened, and there are no longer any trimmed and prickly bristles. The effect is soft, but not fluffy.

This style will certainly be fashionable in the Spring, and it will prepare the way for real long hair. Several forethoughtful Society girls had kept their "tails" at the time of shingling. These they now have dressed by the barber, and pin them into place on the nape of the neck in the evenings—when short hair looks its barest. Meanwhile, they are growing their hair as hard as they can, hoping to have real, undetachable tails before fashion catches them unawares [illegible]

◆

"Half-Seas Over"

WE ALL know the story of the judge who inquired, "Who is Shakespeare?" but no man can know everything, and sometimes the simplest thing will puzzle learned counsel. When Sir Charles Russell was retained in a big case arising out of a collision at sea "he was specially coached by nautical experts so that he might not commit any technical blunder when conducting the defence in court. But in spite of all his precautions he was non plussed by the simple word 'Starboard', used by one of the witnesses, an ordinary seaman, who had obviously primed himself with beer so as to gain courage for his encounter with the great barrister.

"'I was abaft the binnacle, sir,' he said, in answer to a question.

"'And where is that?' said Russell.

"The seaman stared at him in blank amazement and then, recovering his speech, cried in ringing tones, 'There's a nice lubber of a lawyer not to know where abaft the binnacle is! Bless my eyes, I've never seen such a lubberly fool before.'

"By the time the laughter had died away Russell was ready with a retort.

"'I admit I am deficient in nautical knowledge,' he said, calmly, 'but my friend, you've taught me the meaning of one nautical term, and that is "half seas over"'."

◆

Life is a flickering flame between two darknesses. Whence comes it? From sparks incredibly small. How does it end? In nothingness equally invisible. The more raging the flame, the sooner it is burned out. Yet that does not prevent it from abandoning itself entirely to its fiery impulses, as if this flame were to burn eternally.—*Heinrich Heine.*

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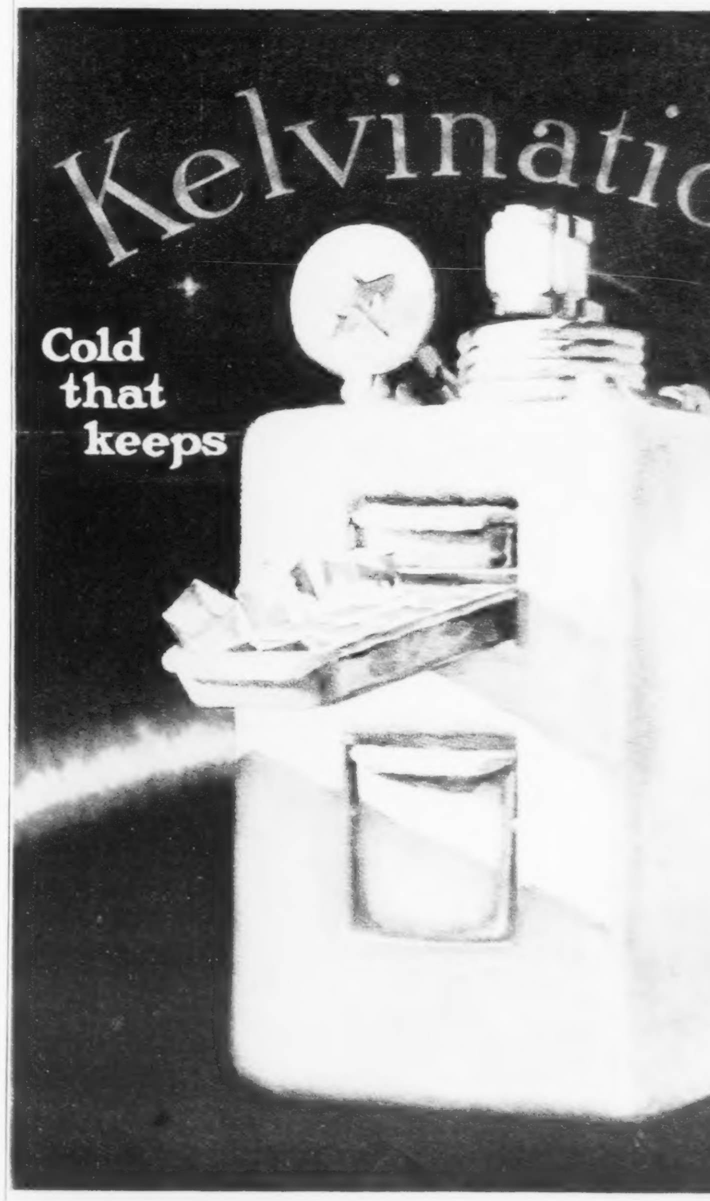
A reasonable down payment puts Kelvination, the oldest domestic electric refrigeration, into your home at once through Refrigeration Discount Corporation Finance Plan. There's the freezing unit for your present refrigerator; the new, low-priced Kelvinator "Sealtite" model; or any one of a large assortment of Cabinet Kelvinators by Leonard. You can also get a Leonard Refrigerator in every style, finish and price, made by the world's largest manufacturer of refrigerators. Kelvinator Dealers everywhere. Ask the nearest one to call, or write us direct for information.

If you investigate—you'll Kelvinate.

Made in Canada by

KELVINATOR of Canada, Ltd.
1160 Dundas Street, East, London, Ont.



The principle of Kelvination was the discovery of Lord Kelvin and called after him whose name it perpetuates. Kelvinator of Canada Limited, is a Canadian Company, employing Canadian labor and materials. The Company possesses the exclusive right to manufacture and market Kelvinator and Nizer products for both domestic and commercial electric refrigeration in the Dominion and throughout the British Empire. This Company's plant at London, Ont., is the largest, most modern and best equipped in Canada devoted to electric refrigeration.

KELVINATOR — NIZER — LEONARD

Kelvinator

The Oldest Domestic Electric Refrigeration

"Better-Always Better"

No need to ask what makes the meal so good

H.P. sauce

"Getting — Better!"

What joy it brings to parents' hearts to see an ailing child on the road to health and strength.

Virol restores and builds up the wasted strength of sick, delicate undernourished children. It helps Nature in her task of building healthy tissue, bone and blood.

We invented Virol for these purposes and we want you to know Virol, and to use it now for the restoration of health and vitality to your children. Go to your druggist — get a tin of Virol for the child — the infant or the growing boy or girl — who is delicate or run down. Virol will quickly effect a change that is almost miraculous.

Forty million prescribed portions of VIROL were given last year in 3000 Hospitals and Infant Clinics 38

VIROL

"Let the Clark Kitchens Help You"

CLARK'S Soups

Simply heat & Serve

The selection of Clark Soups includes: Tomato, Oxtail, Vegetable, Consomme and Chicken. See "Canada Approved" on labels of all meat soups. 9-27

W. CLARK Limited - MONTREAL

Corns

Lift Off — No Pain!

Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot callouses, without soreness or irritation.

Hon. J. L. Ralston and Major-General J. H. MacBrien, of Ottawa, spent a recent week-end in Montreal.

* * *

The engagement has been announced in England, between Rowland Hebert, son of Commander and Mrs. R. E. Stokes-Rees and grandson of Admiral W. Stokes-Rees, C.B., and Margaret St. Clair, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Clouston, of Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. P. J. Paradis, of Quebec, entertained at luncheon last week for Lady Forget, of Montreal.

* * *

Mrs. J. P. B. Casgrain, of Montreal, and her daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Gordon Strachan, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

MRS. DANIEL ROLAND MICHENER

Formerly Norah Evangeline Willis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Willis, of Vancouver. Mr. Michener is the son of Hon. Edward Michener and Mrs. Michener, of Alberta.

—*Photo by Ashley and Crippen.*

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Hebert recently returned to Quebec after a tour in Europe.

* * *

Mrs. H. L. Crombie, of Montreal, has been visiting in Quebec, guest of her sisters, the Misses Gibsone.

* * *

Mrs. Herbert Molson, of Montreal, went to New York last Saturday to join her sister, Mrs. Kenneth F. Gilmour, who went to New York to see her daughter, Miss Kathie Gilmour, off to England. Miss Gilmour sailed in the S.S. Ascania and will spend several months in England.

* * *

Miss Mary Robinson, of Oxford, N.S., was visitor in Montreal after being the guest of Miss Doris Scott in Quebec.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Markey, of Dorchester Street West, Montreal, are visitors in Bermuda, where they will be till April.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Reford, of Montreal, recently sailed for a two months' visit in England.

* * *

The marriage of Inez Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kaine, of Quebec, to Mr. Guy Morton Suckling, son of the late Mr. Henry E. Suckling and of Mrs. Suckling, of Westmount, took place quietly at a quarter past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon of last week at the residence of the bride's parents in Quebec. The Rev. W. H. Stevens officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a model gown of white satin with inserts of Brussels lace and a buckle of seeded pearls. The train of white satin was caught at the shoulders with bunches of orange blossoms and lined in shell pink georgette crepe. Her long tulle veil was held in place with clusters of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of tea roses, orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Brenda Davis, as maid of honor, and Miss Brenda Markham, of Montreal, cousin of the bride, as bridesmaids, were gowned alike in two-toned frocks of powder blue georgette crepe with collars and cuffs of silver cloth. They wore hats of French felt and straw to match with feather mounts in the pastel shades, silver slippers and stockings and carried bouquets of pink roses tied with silver ribbon. Mr. Harold J. Hannaford, of Montreal, acted as best man. Mrs. Kaine, mother of the bride, wore a two-toned French model gown of Volga red georgette crepe with hat to match and sable furs, carrying pink roses. Mrs. Suckling, mother of the bridegroom, was in black brocaded crepe satin dress, with small black hat. Miss Muriel Suckling, niece of the bridegroom, was in black satin trimmed in beige crepe and wore a hat to match. Mrs. Walter E. Markham, of Montreal, aunt of the bride, wore a gown of powder blue crepe trimmed in pearl grey, a blue straw hat to match and platinum fox fur. Miss Elsie Jaques, of Montreal, played the wedding march. A reception followed the ceremony. The decorations were carried out in yellow with daffodils, jonquils, tulips, ferns and palms. Mr. Suckling and his bride left later for their wedding trip to New York and Atlantic City, the latter travelling in an astrachan coat with amber colored fox collar and cuffs, over a two-piece tailored dress, and hat to match. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Suckling will reside in the Redfern Court apartments, Redfern Avenue, Westmount. Other out-of-town guests included Miss Helen Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hannaford, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Markham and Miss Brenda Markham, all of Montreal.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Lucienne Hamel, daughter of the late Mr. Lomer Hamel and of Mrs. Hamel, of Quebec, to Mr. Arthur Weston Ahern, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ahern, also of Quebec, will take place very quietly on Tuesday, March 22nd.

* * *

Miss Marie Papineau, of Quebec, recently entertained at a bridge and a handkerchief shower in honor of Miss Inez Kaine, the bride of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Dunlop returned to Montreal on Monday of last week from Sea Breeze, Florida, where they spent their honeymoon and have taken up their residence in Notre Dame de Grace. Mrs. Dunlop was formerly Miss Nora E. Watson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. William Hope, who recently returned to Montreal from abroad, are at the Ritz-Carlton.

* * *

Miss Marion O'Hara, of Ottawa, entertained at bridge and a shower last week in honor of Miss Jean Meikle.

* * *

Miss Nannette Kennedy, who has been abroad for some time with her father, Mr. Murray Kennedy, arrived in Montreal on Monday of last week and is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Cave-Brown-Cave.

* * *

Mrs. Henry Suckling was in Quebec from Montreal for the marriage of her son, Mr. Guy Morton Suckling, to Miss Inez Kaine, which took place on Wednesday of last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Hannaford, of Montreal, attended the Suckling-Kaine wedding in Montreal last week. Mr. Hannaford acted as best man to Mr. Suckling.

* * *

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon gave a dinner party on Monday night of last week at Government House, Ottawa, when their guests were the Hon. Ernest and Madame Lapointe, the Hon. Dr. J. H. and Mrs. King, the Hon. W. D. and Mrs. Euler, the Hon. G. D. and Mrs. Robertson, the Hon. W. A. Black, the Hon. G. B. and Mrs. Jones, the Hon. W. A. and Mrs. Buchanan, the Hon. H. J. and Mrs. Cloran, the Hon. A. C. and Mrs. Hardy, Major-General the Hon. A. H. Macdonnell, Colonel T. Cantley, M.P., and Mrs. Cantley, Mr. G. G. Coote, M.P., Mr. W. G. Ernst, M.P., and Mrs. Ernst, Mr. W. K. Esling, M.P., Mr. W. T. Goodison, M.P., and Mrs. Goodison, Mr. G. G. McPhee, M.P., and Mrs. McPhee, Mr. E. G. Odette, M.P., and Mrs. Odette, Mr. J. F. Pouliot, M.P., and Mrs. Pouliot, Mr. F. W. Perras, M.P., and Mrs. Perras, Dr. J. W. Rutherford, M.P., and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. H. A. Stewart, M.P., and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. J. F. White, M.P., and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Ahearn, the Rev. C. P. and Mrs. Wollacombe, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. J. A. H. Woodhouse, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Southam, Captain and Mrs. S. V. Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Grisdale, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. H. H. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Mackenzie, Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Hill, Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Gordon, Mrs. F. W. Avery, Miss Baldur, Mrs. Brittain Francis, Mrs. S. L. Gibson, Mrs. Charles O'Connor, Miss Nanno Hughes, Lieut.-Colonel C. O. Fellows, Mr. A. F. C. Fiske, Mr. G. J. Desbarats, Mr. D. Howard-Jones.

* * *

Mrs. F. R. Douglas and Miss Mildred Douglas, of Westmount, left on Tuesday of this week to spend a month in Bermuda.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Barry, of Dorchester Street West, Montreal, sailed on Saturday of last week in the *S.S. Montcalm* for England, to visit her son, Mr. David Barry, in Liverpool.

Mrs. William C. Hodgson, President of the Quebec Provincial Chapter, Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, presided at the luncheon given on Wednesday of last week for the Viscountess Willingdon, by the I. O. D. E., in the Province of Quebec, in the ball-room of the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. Others at the head table included Mrs. Osborne, who accompanied Lady Willingdon from Ottawa; Miss Rebecca Church, of Toronto, President of the National Chapter; Mrs. J. M. C. Muir, Regent of the Municipal Chapter; Mrs. George Tessier, of Quebec; Mrs. H. B. Yates, Mrs. E. Longtin, of St. John's; Mrs. Duncan Anderson, Mrs. J. G. Ross, Mrs. George Hume, of Sherbrooke; Mrs. Richard Kerry, Mrs. Wilfrid Bovey and Mrs. Donald MacNaughton.

* * *

Mrs. Robert Lindsay, of Sherbrooke Street West, will entertain at tea on Tuesday afternoon of next week, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Julius Griffith, of Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. C. C. Waller, of London, Ont., has been spending two weeks with her sisters, the Misses Johnson, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal. Mrs. Guy Johnson, Lansdowne Avenue, entertained at the tea hour on Wednesday afternoon of last week for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Waller.

* * *

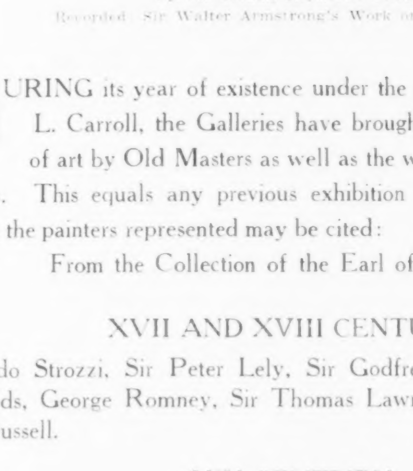
Mrs. Walter J. Ahern, of Westmount, was At Home on Wednesday of last week. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. F. B. Barlow and Mrs. J. W. Smitley, of Schenectady, N.Y. Mrs. W. L. Wright and Mrs. Andrew Baile poured tea and coffee, and the ices were cut by Mrs. E. C. Baker and Mrs. J. B. Bell.

First Anniversary Exhibition

in

The Fine Art Galleries

Fifth Floor, House Furnishings Building



No. 1 "The Countess of Shipbrook."
by
By Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A.
Recorded: Sir Walter Armstrong's Work on "Reynolds."

DURING its year of existence under the direction of Mr. Albert L. Carroll, the Galleries have brought to Canada fine works of art by Old Masters as well as the works of eminent modern painters. This equals any previous exhibition in interest and variety. Among the painters represented may be cited:

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English—J. M. W. Turner, John Constable and others.

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Dutch—Mauve, James Maris, Willem Maris, Weissenbruch, Artz, Pieters, Mesdag, De Hoog, de Brock, Kever, Gorter.

LATER BRITISH

Brangwyn, Clausen, Hughes-Stanton, Wimperis, Napier Henry, Stanhope-Forbes, Ollson, Alma-Tadema, Henry, Baird, Bottomley, Winter-Shaw.

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